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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Near East & South Asia**

***PAKISTAN***

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# Near East & South Asia

## PAKISTAN

JPRS-NEA-93-072

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1 June 1993

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## International Affairs

### Relations With U.S. Seen Degenerating

93AS0782B Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 29 Mar 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Pak-American Relations—Current Situation"]

[Text] The United States of America, our long-time "patron," is trying very hard to declare Pakistan a terrorist nation to win the goodwill of India. In this context, it somehow associates Pakistan with any event that occurs in the world. U.S.-Pakistan relations were established during Liaquat Ali Khan's time. In spite of Pakistan's excessive efforts, these relations could not reach a point where bilateral relations could be established. Pakistan has always followed these relations sincerely; however, its earnestness has always been mocked by the other party. The United States has never shown proper regard for this long-term friendship and has not helped Pakistan in its time of need. The truth is that this friendship has always hurt Pakistan. Pakistan has always hoped that the United States would extend a helping hand, and in this effort Pakistan has rejected other hands extended toward it. This way, Pakistan has been left in limbo. Still, this relationship kept on dragging one way or the other. However, this relationship has always been one-sided. The situation that has emerged now is deplorable. The United States is bent upon doing such injustice to its long-time friend just to make India happy. The truth is that after the fall of the Soviet Union, the situation in the whole world, especially for the United States, has changed and India has become an apple of the U.S. eyes. In order to keep its favorite country happy, the United States is willing to do anything, even betray friendship, honesty, and truth. These days, its only interest is to make Pakistan appear inferior to India. The supposition of terrorism reflects the new U.S. policy. The kind of deeds it is referring to for declaring us a terrorist nation are widely practiced by the United States itself. The people of Pakistan have been feeling for a long time that our friendship with the United States is not beneficial to us. However, our governments had kept this friendship alive against the wishes of the people, hoping that the United States would some day perceive Pakistan's sincerity. Since the situation has deteriorated badly now, and the United States wants to sacrifice Pakistan to win India's friendship, our government should contemplate this issue thoroughly. How appropriate is it to keep a useless and harmful friendship?

### U.S. Policies Condemned as Discriminatory

93AS0757C Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES  
in English 31 Mar 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Who Is To Blame?"]

[Text] Addressing a Press conference on his arrival at London on a two-day visit to the United Kingdom, Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said that Pakistan wanted good neighbourly relations with India but the

Kashmir issue must be resolved on the basis of United Nations resolutions. He regretted that Pakistan was blamed for any untoward incident occurring in the neighbouring country irrespective of the possibility that the latter itself might be responsible for such an incident. The Prime Minister made it clear that Pakistan had always condemned violence and terrorism and it was in keeping with that policy that the recently hijacked Indian airliner had not been allowed to land in Lahore. Referring to the huge amounts being spent by India on the purchase of weapons, he observed it was not wise for either India or Pakistan to indulge in such wastefulness when their people did not have the basic necessities of life.

There are strong indications that India does not desire peace in the region and is constantly pursuing its hegemonistic designs. The entire world is in quest of nuclear non-proliferation but India has remained adamant—it not only refuses to sign the NPT [Nonproliferation Treaty] but also spurned Pakistan's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia. New Delhi has consistently rejected all offers made by Pakistan towards this end. About a fortnight ago, speaking at a meeting of the U.N. General Assembly's Political and Security Committee, Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Secretary-General Akram Zaki had urged India to agree to Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif's proposal for convening a five-nation conference aimed at ensuring nuclear non-proliferation and establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia. Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif's proposal, made in June 1991, envisages consultations among the United States, the Russian Federation, China, India and Pakistan to achieve the objective of denuclearisation of the South Asian region. It was supported by all the proposed participants, except India, which alone has been insisting on treating the issue at a global level. This irrational approach was also reflected in a recent statement of Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

Unfortunately, Pakistan has invariably been singled out for discriminatory treatment by the developed world, especially the U.S., in matters having a crucial bearing on its technological progress and economic survival. An instance of such gross discrimination was the reversal in 1991 by a joint session of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate of an earlier decision under which the U.S. President was required to certify non-possession by both India and Pakistan of military capability in nuclear arms in order for them to qualify for U.S. aid. The reversal made the discriminatory law applicable only to Pakistan while India, despite its demonstrable nuclear capability, was allowed a blanket exemption. The implication of the decision was not that according to the U.S., India did not possess the bomb, but only that the law would not be allowed to obstruct the grant of U.S. economic and military aid to India. In view of such open discrimination, Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif's assertion made in an interview with a German news agency that his government would never compromise on Pakistan's nuclear programme, despite



its need for foreign assistance, represents the genuine stand of a self-respecting nation. It should now be clear to all that India is responsible for the nuclear race in South Asia as it has developed offensive weapons while Pakistan is only pursuing its nuclear programme for peaceful purposes to cope with its energy needs. This is what Pakistan cannot forsake at any cost.

### **U.S. Said Seeking To Crush Kashmiri Freedom Movement**

*93AS0780A Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 2 Apr 93 pp 19-20*

[Text] In spite of the horrible cruelties being perpetrated by occupying Indian troops in Kashmir, there does not appear to be any weakening of purpose. These cruelties are in fact crimes against society which have been carried out in the last three and one-half years by Indian policymakers with the calculated purpose of breaking the will of the Kashmiri people. But it is a historical marvel that a small nation has refused to submit to aggressors and has shown no weakening of purpose. This fighting spirit manifested by the Kashmiris, especially the inhabitants of the occupied Kashmir valley, is an astonishing phenomenon which has attracted the attention of international power brokers who sometimes hint at mediation and at other times talk of solving the problem.

The fighting spirit shown by the people of Kashmir is an important development of this era and shows the oppressed people of the world the way to freedom and victory. The effect of this development is most evident in Palestine, and it is because of the Kashmiri phenomenon that world power brokers are now laying traps for the Kashmiris and their major supporter, Pakistan. The American Government is fashioning this trap. The influence of Jews in the U.S. Government is no secret. The Jewish stranglehold on the West's jugular vein, which Iqbal [the poet] spoke about 60 years ago, has tightened even further on the United States. As long as the U.S. policymaking apparatus and policy stay out of the hands of the people and their true representatives, the United States will stay the way it is and remain a puppet of the Jews.

India, world power America's new-found friend, is apparently so badly bogged down in Kashmir that it is spending 180 million rupees a day to sustain its army in the field of action. On 9 June, two days before assuming office, the present Indian prime minister in an interview with Ataul Rahman, Pakistan's senior journalist, acknowledged that Kashmir is a problem for which a solution has to be found.

Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's first personal attempt to solve the Kashmir issue was to offer it a status similar to that of Bhutan. He made the offer to the former leader of the opposition in the Kashmir assembly and the present leader of the Kashmir freedom movement, Syed Ali Gilani, and to four other prominent leaders of Kashmir. Like Bhutan, Kashmir would be autonomous, but its defense and foreign policy would be controlled by India. These five leaders were kept together in jail in order to enable them to discuss the proposal, but the leaders

refused to discuss any proposal while under arrest. Hence, the Indian government was forced to release them last year. The Indian government was hoping that after their release, these five Kashmiri leaders would express divergent views based on their political affiliations and groups. However, when these leaders returned to occupied Kashmir after their release from jail, they dashed the hopes of both India and world power brokers by insisting in their joint meeting that the Kashmir problem be solved in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Indian policymakers had hoped that these Kashmiri leaders would propose solutions other than the implementation of UN resolutions and thus give India the chance to negotiate a solution different from the one envisaged in the UN resolutions. Once the leaders of the Kashmiri freedom movement committed this political blunder, India would be able to do what it did in the past with Sheikh Abdullah. India would then make Sheikh Abdullahs out of these leaders as well. But now the Kashmiris are not willing to repeat the mistakes of the past, and no one wants to become another Sheikh Abdullah. There is no longer any place in Kashmir for a Sheikh Abdulla kind of policy.

After the failure to trap Kashmiris into committing a political blunder, all attention has now become focused on Pakistan. America has stepped forward to lay a trap for Pakistan. In September 1992, prior to the U.S. elections, a proposal for the solution of the Kashmir problem was offered through Mohammad Siddique Khan Kanjoo, Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs. Pakistan's ministry of foreign affairs has become a field of battle between Pakistan's secretary general for foreign affairs, Akram Zaki, and foreign secretary, Shahriyar Khan; however, the interesting fact is that both groups in the ministry are supporting the American proposal.

According to the U.S. proposal, Pakistan would be told that as stated in the UN resolutions, all the territories of Jammu and Kashmir, including both occupied Kashmir and free Kashmir, would be handed over to the UN. Both countries would be allowed to keep some troops in Kashmir to guard their important installations. Legislative, executive, and judicial administrations would be established for both parts of Kashmir for a period lasting five years, at the end of which referendums would be held in Jammu and Kashmir but not as envisaged in the U.N. resolutions. Instead of the two options of joining either India or Pakistan, three options would be offered, the third option being the establishment of an independent government of Jammu and Kashmir.

The trap which this proposal lays for Pakistan is that once an independent Kashmir is established for five years, it would never opt for joining Pakistan, because in five years, a ruling elite would emerge, whose interests would lie in keeping Jammu and Kashmir apart from Pakistan. This new ruling group would vehemently oppose Pakistan; such an independent Kashmir would become more painful for Pakistan than a Kashmir occupied by India. Since the ruling group of this new

Kashmir would be afraid of annexation to Pakistan, it would voluntarily get closer to India.

How would India gain from this U.S. proposal?

1. After losing the defensive barrier of free Kashmir, Pakistan's boundary would in actuality be the GT [Grand Trunk] road between Lahore and Islamabad.
2. Pakistan's control over Mangla Dam and Chenab, the rivers of Jhelum and Sindh would come to an end.
3. After losing Gilgit and the Karakorum highway, Pakistan's link to China would end, thus handing India and the United States a victory they have been hoping for for a long time.
4. India would gain direct access to the newly independent countries of Central Asia by way of Afghanistan, and the "Pakistani area" between India and Central Asia would disappear.
5. Pakistan would lose control over its main artery; up to now, Pakistan has protected its main artery from India's stranglehold through free Kashmir's Patti, Gilgit, Baltistan's northern territories.

This American proposal was offered to Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs, Siddique Kanjoo, by James Baker, U.S. secretary of state in the Bush administration; it was supposed to "help" in the solution of the Kashmir problem under UN supervision. With this "help" carrot came the stick of designating Pakistan a terrorist state. At the same time, the directive of nuclear rollback was issued under the excuse that once the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan was solved, there would be no need for Pakistan (but not India) to maintain a nuclear program. This issue has been used in the past six months to start a debate in Pakistan, to the effect that, if the "sacrifice" of the nuclear program was the price to be paid for the freedom of Kashmir, then Pakistan should accept such a "sacrifice." The fact is that Kashmir and the nuclear program are two separate issues that are in no way linked to each other. In the American proposal, the Government of Pakistan was told to prepare for handing over free Kashmir and other free Northern territories to the UN for a referendum in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Recently, the prime minister of free Kashmir and the first mujahid of Kashmir's first war of freedom, Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan, approved of the plan while hinting at his helplessness. President Bush was eager to establish the new world order and be declared the first American "world conqueror" in history. If he had been re-elected, he would have set about putting an end to Kashmir's freedom movement and Pakistan's nuclear program. It was the good fortune of Pakistan and the people of Kashmir or divine encouragement that Bush was defeated and Bill Clinton was elected on a domestic policy rather than foreign policy agenda. President Clinton's Democratic party is traditionally pro-India;

however, former President Bush's Republican administration had reached such a degree of opposition to Pakistan that the change of administration did not make much difference to Pakistan. The Clinton administration's attention to domestic affairs in fact lessened some of the U.S. pressure on Pakistan. However, the recent tour of Pakistan, or in reality tour of free Kashmir by American experts on Pakistan and the subcontinent and by Jewish American Stephen Solarz who is a declared enemy of Pakistan (he was recently defeated in his bid for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives and has become even more virulent after his defeat) points up the fact that the period of respite for the Kashmiri freedom movement and Pakistan is coming to an end, and the Clinton administration may soon continue the previous U.S. policy. At any rate, President Clinton is not bringing about any major changes in the foreign policy pursued by the Bush administration.

Here in Pakistan, tremendous U.S. influence exists in the two groups in the ministry of foreign affairs, one led by secretary general Akram Zaki and the other by foreign secretary Shahriyar Khan. Hence, Pakistan's ministry of foreign affairs has totally accepted the U.S. proposal. The former U.S. secretary of state, James Baker, had promised to "help" Pakistan "solve" the Kashmir problem after the elections; the officials of Pakistan's ministry of foreign affairs are now waiting for "help" from the Clinton administration. During their tour of Pakistan, U.S. experts must have witnessed the eagerness of Pakistani authorities to fly out of their nests and straight into the U.S. trap on Kashmir.

It is Pakistan's misfortune that, from the very beginning, its ministry of foreign affairs, though well versed in diplomatic etiquette, has failed to extend this professionalism to its policies. Such a professionalism would consist in studying and adopting policies in tune with the interests of the country. With the exception of a few individuals, a Pakistani way of thinking has not existed in the ministry of foreign affairs over the last 46 years. What is again happening in regard to the Kashmir problem is that none of the officials of the ministry is taking the trouble to give professional advice to the authorities and as far as the authorities are concerned, they are overwhelmed with the desire to [please the Americans] and prove themselves to be "good boys," and their acceptance of the American plan is a culmination of this complex. Our authorities think that if they prove to the United States that they are "good boys," Pakistan's economic problems will be solved, it will be allowed to purchase spare parts for weapons, and aid would be restored.

The U.S. plan for Kashmir diverges from the UN resolutions in two major points; first, the occupied and free areas of Kashmir and Jammu can be handed over to the UN only for holding a referendum, not for the establishment of a separate state. Second, according to the UN resolutions, Jammu and Kashmir should vote for joining either India or Pakistan; the incomplete implementation

of the agenda of the division of British India has remained a source of conflict. The UN resolutions do not offer a third option.

This third option is not a third solution nor is it impartial or just. In view of the present situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the third option is India's option. After 46 years of the struggle for freedom and, in the last three years, the organized crimes committed by the occupying Indian troops, crimes of mass rape and massacre, even India has come to realize that co-existence with India is no longer an option for the Kashmiris. Kashmir's freedom fighters are fighting against this option, and the only choice open to them now is to join Pakistan. [The freedom fighters of Kashmir] are showing oppressed nations the way to freedom and setting an example of courage and fortitude. It is India and its imperialist companion the United States who are conspiring to impose a third option, that of an independent Kashmir, which would in fact deprive the Kashmiris of the fruits of freedom and make them an example [of failure].

Even if one overlooks the foreign situation, an independent Kashmir would not be able to maintain its existence domestically. Jammu and Kashmir are not a single entity linguistically, ethnically, or geographically; their various parts can stay together only as a part of Pakistan. The ideology of Pakistan, historical continuity, and geographical links with Pakistan will allow Kashmir to stay as an entity within Pakistan. If Kashmir were independent, all the various areas would separate, and an independent Kashmir would become a hotbed of conspiracies, not only against its neighbors but against the Kashmiris themselves.

The only way to avoid the trap which, disguised as a "solution," the United States is laying for the people of Kashmir and the present Pakistani government is to insist vehemently on the implementation of the UN resolutions on Kashmir and not budge from this position. To force the acceptance of its so-called solution of the Kashmir problem and to deter Pakistan from offering moral support to the people of Kashmir, the U.S. Government is threatening to declare Pakistan a terrorist country. If Pakistan withdraws its moral support, the people of Kashmir will be disappointed in Pakistan, which is the desired goal of their struggle, and an emotional alienation will result. Once the emotional bonds between Pakistan and the people of Kashmir are broken, it will become possible for India, the local partner in U.S. imperialist aims, to establish control over the Kashmiris. The enemy's conspiracies may be wishful thinking and difficult to put into effect; however, only by remaining aware of the enemy's plots can one foil them.

An immediate outcome of the U.S. threat to declare Pakistan a terrorist country has been to place Pakistan at a juncture where, for the first time in the last 46 years of cease-fire in Kashmir, the Indian army has built concrete bunkers along the cease-fire line. This

action may have little effect on the locally inspired war of freedom in Kashmir, but it is important from the military point of view.

If the Government of Pakistan should place its trust in the assurances of the United States and other international brokers of imperialism and hand over the Northern areas and the territory of Kashmir, which it has liberated, to the U.S. dominated UN and its secretary general of Jewish lineage for a five-year experiment, then the image of Pakistan that has emerged in the central Asian countries after the victory of the mujaheddin in Afghanistan and Pakistan's help to the Afghan resistance against the Russians; the hopes and expectations which are attracting these countries towards Pakistan, once Pakistan gives up free Kashmir and the Northern territories, all these advantages will crumble and scatter like so much dust in the wind.

### **Relations With U.S. Seen That of Oppressor-Oppressed**

93AS0781A Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 6 Apr 93 p 6

[Article by Arif Anjum: "Pakistan Leaders and America"]

[Text] Mr. Nawaz Sharif, our prime minister, who is known for cursing against the United States in his public speeches and on television, has named special representative to the United States to assure it that his government keenly desires to establish friendly relations with the United States. Nawaz Sharif was elected prime minister in 1990 on the promise that he would not spread his beggar's bowl in front of the United States and that he would make the nation stand on its own feet. He has, however, forsaken all his promises after one year. First, the tone of his voice changed when he talked about the United States, then he became quiet. Gradually, Nawaz Sharif, who claimed that he would never accept aid from the United States, has changed his position. He has begun to express the hope that U.S. aid, which was suspended because of some misunderstandings, would be reinstated soon.

This major change in the attitude of an independent nation's prime minister is extremely deplorable and we cannot express enough remorse over it. Now the situation is that federal cabinet members and secretaries are visiting the United States one after another and assuring the American officials that Pakistan is still faithful to the United States and that there is no fundamentalist movement in Pakistan. If there is any such campaign, the government has nothing to do with it and will do its best to suppress it. In spite of all these apologetic explanations by Pakistani officials, there has been no change in U.S. attitude, and it is still accusing Pakistan of unfounded crimes.

Chaudhary Nisar Ali Khan, special assistant to the prime minister, is in the United States these days as his special representative. The Americans were so inconsiderate that they refused to welcome him. According to some reliable sources, the United States had "advised" that



Chaudhary Nisar Ali Khan should not bother to visit the United States because Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian president, was visiting the United States at that time, and there would be no time to meet Ali Khan or any Pakistani representative during that period. Any such visit should have been postponed because of the United States's idiocy and ignoring of diplomatic protocol. However, blame the U.S. and the awe and fear that our foreign ministry officials have in their minds and curse their servile mentality toward the U.S. government while trying to inspire awe in the people here with their intelligence and bravery, the fools in the foreign ministry began to run hither and thither. They ignored our nation's pride and honor totally. They referred to their loyalty to the United States and requested the U.S. officials not to cancel this proposed visit. This is the worst example of trying to look graceful after being sworn at.

The Pakistan Government's activities have hurt our national pride. Pakistan's foreign ministry is more concerned about U.S. interests than it is about the United States itself. The situation in Afghanistan is an eloquent example of this attitude. Efforts were made to change the Afghans' victory to defeat at the negotiation table as per U.S. wishes. We have discussed that issue in detail in another article. The question arises: Why do our government officials not feel embarrassed when the United States swears at them? Why do they not break relations with the United States because of their bad manners and mischiefs?

The simple answer is this, they cannot do that. Our government knows well that their remaining in power is decided by the United States. In sum, they know the fact that they are not real representatives of the people and their roots are not in the people. Our present election system forces on us these persons who are rejected by the elections. Those who are the real representatives of the people are seen standing outside the legislative assemblies. However, in spite of getting majority votes they fail to get into the assemblies because their ranks are not united. The self-appointed leader of the world and champion of democracy, the United States, wants to keep this status quo in Pakistan because it considers the present government officials the best pawns in its game. It has the stick, the threat of declaring us a terrorist nation, in one hand and the apple, the promise to reinstate economic aid, in the other hand.

We are afraid of the stick in U.S. hands as per its strategy, and want the apple held in the other hand. As long as we are begging for U.S. aid we will have to bear all kinds of insults. The situation in the world at present and our articles point to the fact that Pakistan's democracy is a delusion, and we are actually U.S. slaves. This feat was not achieved by any enemy, but by our own government and our elected representatives. They have mortgaged our independent nation just for a few billion dollars. They are not ready to change their attitude at all. This form of slavery is more terrible than the one we were in until 13 August 1947. The British slavery was

preferable to the U.S. slavery because at that time we knew we were slaves and were fighting for independence from the British. However, we do not even know if we are slaves in this U.S. slavery. As [poet] Iqbal said, "The maulvis think that Islam is free just because they have the freedom to call azan [call to prayer] in the mosque."

How can we call a country independent, when not only the president and the prime minister, but also petty government officials, are appointed according to the wishes of the U.S. "viceroy?" We are never tired of apologizing about our nuclear program, while North Korea has openly renounced the NPT [Nonproliferation Treaty]. It has openly accused the United States of taking sides. That is what we call independence, and this is the goal of freedom loving nations. Ask Iran, Afghanistan, and Vietnam what freedom means. They did not bow down even when they were the direct targets of U.S. aggression. They took their stand and are still on the map of the world. Forget the others, even the Americans respect these nations more than they respect Pakistan.

We use the word "rulers" here because the rulers and the people of Pakistan are two different entities. The United States knows these differences very well. That is why it is afraid of the Pakistani people but does not give any importance to Pakistani rulers. It knows well how much power Pakistani rulers have. That is why the United States wants to keep the kind of people in power who "are supported by Pakistan but sing praises of the United States."

The U.S. threat that our rulers are afraid of is actually pure bravado. It is used just to put pressure on our government. The United States is not senseless enough to declare Pakistan a terrorist nation after its setbacks in Iran, Algeria, Iraq, Libya, and Afghanistan. It knows that declaring Pakistan a terrorist nation would only result in encouraging fundamentalism here. It will not want to be the cause of that. Were our country governed by intelligent and far-sighted persons, instead of by persons who are afraid of the United States, they would have opposed it with full force. At present the United States is like a hollow wall that is ready to fall soon. The present boasts and threats by the United States are like the early morning lamp which glows strongly once before going out. Its shine is just its last breath.

Those who know these facts know that the United States is at the brink of economic ruin. The U.S. social system is weakened by chaos. The United States is suffering the results of its misdeeds. Racial riots, bomb blasts, murders, destructions, hurricanes, blizzards, floods, earthquakes, and other natural disasters are common there now. The United States, which a few years ago was known as the corner of prosperity—and indeed there was peace and harmony—is surrounded by destruction because of its own deeds. Its apparent prosperity and success are the result of its roguish deeds around the world, false boasting, and cheating.

The lava of hatred against the United States is smoldering all over the world. The day is not far when all these nations that the United States has mistreated through its roguish deeds will unite and teach it a lesson to pay it back for the atrocities it committed freely in the past.

### **Editorial Condemns U.S. View of Nation as Aiding Terrorists**

93AS0760A Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 2 Apr 93 p 5

[Editorial: "Who Is the Terrorist?"]

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Pakistan has said that Pakistan may be designated a terrorist country in the next two days or the next few months; that the United States had placed Pakistan on the "watch list;" that although there is no deadline, it would not take as long as two years. The U.S. ambassador's statement shows that the United States is determined to designate Pakistan a terrorist country, and to that end, it has placed Pakistan under watch and is collecting "material" against it. Today, the United States is the sole superpower and its political, economic, and military superiority is assured. The new world order is becoming the currency of the time. But U.S. actions in regard to Pakistan are neither just nor right and, unfortunately, the United States is not viewing Kashmir in the correct perspective. According to the formula under which the subcontinent was liberated and divided, Kashmir, as a contiguous area with a [Muslim] majority, should have become a part of Pakistan. But in a cunning move, India occupied Kashmir and Hyderabad militarily and, in order to maintain its occupation, it is perpetrating on the people of Kashmir atrocities worse than those of Halagu and Hitler. It was Pakistan's misfortune that it failed to render sufficient and timely aid to its Kashmiri brothers. In 1948, with a minimum of effort, Pakistan was able to liberate a part of Kashmir. It is the duty of Pakistan to render to the Kashmiri Muslims every kind of moral, political, and financial help, and if the United States considers this terrorism, then we are ready to accept that label. But the United States should take a look at its own actions: the cruelties it inflicted on the Japanese by dropping atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II. For several years, U.S. troops in Vietnam carried out terrorist acts against the local population and finally suffered the ignominy of defeat.

Under what heading should one list American invasions of Panama and Grenada? For the past fifty years, the U.S. puppet Israel, with the full support of the United States, has made Palestinian Muslims the targets of atrocious terrorism. History will not forget how the United States is criminally ignoring the killing of Bosnian Muslims by Serbian terrorists. The United States should not forget the role it unsuccessfully tried to play by secretly landing troops in Iran. The fact is that the United States is incapable of distinguishing between terrorism and the support of justice. When Iraq launched an action against Kuwait, it in fact committed an act of terrorism against an independent and free neighboring

country. When Libya supports liberation movements and terrorist activities throughout the world, its actions are clearly discernible. To call Pakistan's support for Kashmiri Muslims terrorism would indeed be an act of cruelty and bias on the part of the United States. It would be better if the United States did not try to tamper with the feelings and aspirations of the Muslim world. At the present time, the Islamic world is in a state of torpor, but U.S. bigotry and oppression could awaken the Muslim conscience and turn the tables on the United States. The United States should openly say so if it intends to launch another Crusade. Why is it resorting to cunning and subterfuge? Before accusing Pakistan of terrorism in regard to Kashmir, the United States should give some thought to the fact that for many years, the United States has supported Pakistan's stand in the United Nations as one that was based on truth and justice. If Pakistan's stand was right yesterday, why is the country being condemned today?

### **JI Leader Says U.S. Seeking To Destabilize Nation**

93AS0779A Karachi AMN in Urdu 6 Apr 93 p 8

[Text] Lahore, 5 April (AMN News): Qazi Hussain Ahmad, head of the Jamaat-I-Islami [JI] Pakistan, said that the conflict between the prime minister and the president was created by those forces, foremost among them the United States, which does not want internal stability in Pakistan; that the United States wants to see confusion and confrontation in Pakistan so that no government can have the opportunity to formulate its policies in peace. Addressing JI's central advisory body, Qazi Hussain Ahmad said that first, disagreement was created between Junejo and Zia; then, during the term of office of the People's Party, dissension was started between the party and the president and now the same situation has been created; that U.S. ambassadors played an important part in creating these conditions; and that U.S. ambassador Mongo was playing the part of a viceroy and had adopted a threatening posture; Pakistan was being threatened that it would be designated a terrorist country; that the Jewish lobby was behind the drama which was staged to implicate a Pakistani in the murder of four CIA employees; and that Tunisia and Egypt were using Arabs who had participated in the Afghan jihad as an excuse to campaign for Pakistan's designation as a terrorist country. Qazi Hussain Ahmad criticized the privatization policy and said that the national treasury had been plundered when equipment worth 22 billion [rupees?] was sold for four billion; that giving sensitive institutions such as WAPDA [Water and Power Development Authority] and the telephone and post office departments to private enterprise was tantamount to jeopardizing the country's safety and sovereignty; that the statement of the federal minister of industry that even Israel would be welcome to invest in Pakistan [sentence unfinished]. He said that the government's policy of privatization was a part of the U.S. new world order; that the World Bank's directive to include provincial languages and English instead of Urdu in the

education system would create confusion. He referred to conditions in Afghanistan and Kashmir and said that the justice, administrative, and political organizations had been destroyed, thus creating a vacuum to fill. JI had devised a policy that would give the country and the nation a sincere and honest leadership.

### **Conference Urged to Discuss U.S. Warning on Terrorism**

93AS0760B Islamabad HURMAT in Urdu 4 Mar 93 p 5

[Editorial by Zahid Malik: "Pakistan, a Terrorist Country: A Round Table Conference of Politicians Should Be Called"]

[Text] Siddique Kanjoo, minister of state for foreign affairs, said in the National Assembly that, although the United States has not decided as yet to declare Pakistan a terrorist country, it has placed a "watch" on Pakistan. Stripped of its diplomatic veneer, the minister's statement shows clearly that the United States considers Pakistan a "suspect" country in regard to terrorism and is closely watching Pakistan's actions. It appears that in the eyes of the United States, Pakistan is not a civilized, democratic country that observes international laws and regulations and respects human rights, but is a country involved in suspicious activities and can at any moment be declared a terrorist country.

The national press and informed circles have been saying for a long time that Pakistan was being designated a terrorist country, and hence the government should deal with the situation and carry out its responsibilities. HURMAT's pages are witness to the fact that in these same columns we have repeatedly tried to draw the government's attention to this problem, but the government always denied that such a problem existed. Now it appears that the drowning point has been almost reached, and the foreign ministry has been forced to acknowledge that Pakistan has been placed "under watch" by the United States. The issue here is the effect on Pakistan's trade and economy if the United States should designate it a terrorist country. Do we have a plan to solve the problems that may arise? These are issues which need to be studied now.

U.S. circles are criticizing Pakistan in regard to the Khalistan movement and the Kashmir issue. As far as the Kashmir issue is concerned, there is no doubt left that Kashmir's freedom movement is purely local and Pakistan is in no way connected with it. India has been leveling accusations against Pakistan but has never been able to offer any proof of its allegations. Pakistan is supporting the Kashmiris merely on the diplomatic and moral levels and has openly acknowledged it. As for Khalistan, it is no secret that extremist Sikhs began to intensify their activities in East Punjab during the term of office of Indira Gandhi, and even Indira's assassination was a part of the extremists' plan. The demand of extremist Sikhs for Khalistan is gaining strength but under no circumstances can Pakistan be blamed for these

events. The issue, however, is not one of "blame" but of U.S. attitude and interests. The U.S. attitude towards Pakistan has now become one-sided and openly prejudiced. All the threats, beginning with pressure regarding the nuclear program to the designation of Pakistan as a terrorist country, have to be regarded in the light of special U.S. interests.

We think that just as was done in the past to discuss the problem of Afghanistan, a round table conference of national leaders should be summoned to study the threat to designate Pakistan a terrorist country. Such prominent personalities as Benazir Bhutto, Abdul Wali Khan, Qazi Hussain Ahmad, and Nawabzada Nasrullah should be invited to participate in the conference. The national leaders should be fully informed of the facts and a policy devised for the future with their advice. We had warned the government repeatedly in these columns that pressure would increase on Pakistan, but the government did not pay any serious attention to these warnings. There is still time left to prepare the nation for the future and to adopt a concrete and realistic policy based on the advice of national leaders.

### **U.S. Allegations of Support of Terrorism Condemned**

93AS0759A Karachi JANG in Urdu 25 Mar 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Accusations of Terrorism"]

[Text] In order to counter the malicious propaganda carried on against Pakistan by India and the U.S. media over the past year accusing Pakistan of terrorism, Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs has announced several measures. One of these measures is the establishment of a cell within the ministry of the interior for the control of terrorism; also, foreign journalists, representatives of broadcasting and human rights organizations, and observers and members of Parliament will be allowed to visit areas of their own choosing to observe control lines and any so-called terrorist activities. Indian teams also would be allowed to visit if they so wish. These practical measures clearly prove that Pakistan's strong opposition to terrorism is not mere talk and that is why it has openly invited all international agencies to satisfy themselves and visit any sensitive area at any time and in any way they please. The fact is that, embarrassed by the fervor of the freedom movement in Kashmir, certain lobbies in India and the United States are accusing Pakistan of supporting terrorism. Pakistan is supporting the struggle of the Kashmiris for the right of self-determination, only on the diplomatic, political, and moral levels, and even the United States accepts Kashmir as a disputed territory. If the United States and other countries think that Pakistan is allegedly involved in terrorism, they should find out the truth for themselves by sending their investigative teams to Pakistan; but, at the same time, they should send these teams to India, which is committing the worst crimes of violence and destruction of human rights in Indian Punjab and occupied Kashmir. The teams should also visit those



areas of Rajasthan where RAW [Research and Analysis Wing (Indian Intelligence Agency)] agents are trained to carry out subversive activities in Sindh. All these countries will then find out for themselves which of the two countries is a terrorist, India or Pakistan.

### Motive of General Hoar's Visit Questioned

93AS0781B Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 14 Apr 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Reasons Behind General Hoar's Visit"]

[Text] General Joseph P. Hoar, commander of the U.S. Central Command, arrived in Islamabad yesterday on an official visit. The commander of the U.S. Central Command has arrived in Pakistan at a time when our chief of staff was planning to leave for the United States and the United States has suspended all economic and military aid to Pakistan. The relations between Pakistan and the United States are strained and it appears that the United States wants to punish us for being its friend in the past. Pakistan has always proved to be a trusted ally of the United States. It is difficult to say what results there will be of General Joseph Hoar's visit. It was not Pakistan's mistake or change in its policy that strained relations between Pakistan and the United States. The United States is just looking for excuses to pester Pakistan and declare it a terrorist nation just because the United States has adopted India now. A visit by a U.S. general or defense personnel to Pakistan in the past meant just a routine visit because of the close relations between the countries. Now that the U.S. priorities in economic and defense have changed, and it has classified Pakistan as an enemy, it is natural to wonder what he is doing in Pakistan. If the United States is realizing that Pakistan is still important in this region and it cannot establish peace in this region by losing Pakistan's support, then our government will hopefully remind General Hoar that Pakistan has managed to survive for two years, despite suspension of U.S. aid and loans. Our military is still the most important power in this region. Thus, the armed forces of both countries can establish good relations just like in the past. General Hoar should see with his own eyes that Pakistan is not involved in any terrorist activities, and it is too busy with its own problems for such activities.

### Ambassador Monjo's Attitude Criticized

93AS0759D Karachi JANG in Urdu 2 Apr 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Mr. Monjo and Pak-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Recently U.S. Ambassador John C. Monjo spoke with local editors in Islamabad and expressed his views on Pakistan-U.S. relations. He acknowledged that Pakistan is a very important country and that the end of the cold war and Soviet influence in Afghanistan did not diminish or end this importance. He also said that there are many positive factors in Pakistan-U.S. relations that ensure the continuation of pleasant relations between the two countries. But he also insisted that there is a clear

difference of opinion and perception between Pakistan and the United States regarding nuclear weapons and the alleged support of terrorism. He made it clear that the United States does not interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs and that it makes no difference to the Americans who occupies what office. Mr. Monjo made it clear that personally he is not a viceroy kind of ambassador.

The United States claims to oppose the proliferation of nuclear weapons all over the world; in that respect, its concern over the alleged Pakistani nuclear program, though unjustified, is nevertheless understandable. What one cannot understand is why the United States is so greatly concerned over Pakistan's nuclear program. Is the United States unaware that nuclear weapons are being manufactured and stockpiled in other parts of the world and other countries? Mr. Mongo said that his country possesses a vast array of resources for obtaining information in various matters. Have these many information sources failed to report that Khota is not the only place where a nuclear program is under way and that far more sophisticated programs than Pakistan's are being carried out in many other parts of the world? If the United States knows this, then why does it not adopt the same policy toward these other countries? Pakistan has offered a half dozen proposals to India aimed at curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. One of Pakistan's proposals, which has America's blessing, recommends the holding of a five-country conference. This suggestion has been accepted by the United States, Russia, China, and Pakistan, but not by India. If the United States were to pressure India to participate in the conference, not only would the problem of South Asia be solved but a precedent established as well, which other regions could follow. Is the United States sure that it has exerted as much pressure on India as necessary? It appears that this is not so. In view of these facts, Mr. Mongo's expressions of anxiety over Pakistan's nuclear program do not make any sense.

The U.S. ambassador expressed his views in detail over the accusations of terrorism against Pakistan. He said that Pakistan has told the United States that it is not helping the Kashmiris; but according to the information reaching the United States, this was not entirely true; and that Pakistan should do what it claims it is doing. Mr. Mongo acknowledges that Indian troops in Kashmir are suppressing human rights, but he said that this contravention of human rights is less reprehensible than the activities of Kashmiri "terrorists." It is surprising that, on the one hand the U.S. ambassador acknowledged in this press conference that so far the United States has not recognized the sovereignty of any country over Kashmir, and on the other hand, has persisted in calling Kashmir's fighters for freedom terrorists. When he was asked that, assuming the struggle of the Kashmiris were to be classified as terrorism, by the same token, should not the joint actions of the United States and Pakistan in Afghanistan be called terrorism as well, Mr. Mongo failed to come up with a satisfactory answer. We are surprised to see how, when the interests and exigencies of



governments change, their principles and judgments change as well. Mr. Mongo stated that he could not say when the United States would decide to designate Pakistan a terrorist country; however, this decision might not take two years. He was implying that this decision may be made over the next few days, few weeks, or few months. It is regrettable that Mr. Mongo could mention the trampling of human rights in occupied Kashmir by Indian troops but did not have the grace to condemn it. Even if it was just for the sake of dealing an even hand, he might have said that the United States is concerned over Pakistan's aid to terrorists, but the actions of Indian troops are also distasteful to the United States. He might then have at least maintained an appearance of impartiality. In his one-hour interview, Mr. Mongo did not express the slightest sympathy with the cause of Kashmir's freedom fighters. In view of the vociferous claims his country makes to being the flag bearer of freedom, the least he could have done was to condemn the barbarism of Indian troops, which has already drawn the condemnation of countless international investigative committees and organizations, including many Western and even Indian organizations and individuals.

Pakistan is trying its best to answer U.S. criticisms, and as Mr. Akram Zaki pointed out, discussions are in progress between the two countries concerning the allegations of terrorism. These efforts and negotiations should continue; however, the best course open to Pakistan is to rid itself of the need for and dependence on U.S. arms and economic aid. We should rise above these needs so that when the United States adopts an attitude towards us contrary to the dictates of justice and truth, we should be able to do what the verse says—throw their largess in their face. We should maintain our national dignity and bid adieu from afar to American aid.

#### **U.S. Ambassador Criticized, Said Threatening Nation**

93AS0757D Lahore THE NATION in English 2 Apr 93 p 8

[Editorial: "Mongo's Warning"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] The American Ambassador is welcome to draw his own conclusions if he is not convinced despite Islamabad's categorical denials that Kashmiri freedom-fighters are being given armed assistance by Pakistan. Pakistan would like to improve its relations with the United States but there is a limit to which a self-respecting nation can succumb to what can only be called politics of 'bullying and blackmail' and fall in line with the United States dictates in order to avert the wrath of the big brother's displeasure. Ambassador Monjo has quite clearly brought the message home that if Pakistan did not ensure to the satisfaction of the Americans stoppage of arms flow to Occupied Kashmir, it could anytime be declared a 'terrorist state' by the U.S. State Department. It is not incidental that the U.S. envoy's 'warning' has come in the wake of New Delhi's stepped up campaign for securing the U.S.' formal endorsement

of the charge of sponsoring terrorism against Pakistan. For whatever reasons, the United States has been keen to draft the Indians as their newest friend and ally in the post-cold war era, and the dumping of Pakistan following more than three decades of strategic cooperation speaks volumes of the American duplicity.

Who is a 'freedom-fighter,' and who a 'terrorist' cannot be arbitrarily decided by the Americans. If the State Department deems it fit to pronounce Kashmiri freedom-fighters as 'terrorist' merely because they have taken up arms against an army of occupation, then the Afghan mujahideen too were 'terrorist' and as much guilty of securing armed assistance from abroad as the Kashmiris are being accused of. So long as it suited the Americans, it was considered legally and morally justified to use Pakistan as a conduit for arms flow to the Afghan resistance. Now that the Kashmiris have taken the cue from the Afghan mujahideen and are fighting it out with the usurpers of their land, the Americans have suddenly become mindful of their laws against sponsoring terrorism. Needless to say, the Kashmiri freedom-fighters do not need a licence of honourable intentions from the U.S. State Department, and regardless of how the Americans see their valiant struggle for self-determination will continue to fight for the liberation of their homeland. And no government in Islamabad, notwithstanding the severity of the U.S. pressure, can afford to abandon support to the Kashmiris' right to self-determination. Mr Monjo would perhaps be doing a better job for his country if he advised his bosses in the State Department to desist from expressing selective concern over charges of involvement in terrorism and arbitrarily proceeding to pronounce judgments of guilty, rather than overstepping his diplomatic status to make threats of reprisals to the country of his accreditation.

#### **Heroin Trade Said Conducted From Governor's Residence**

93AS0761Z Islamabad HURMAT in Urdu  
18 Mar 93 pp 7-9, 58

[Text] The air steward announced that the plane would be landing in Jiddah's Shah Abdul Aziz Airport. The passengers were told to straighten their seats and put on their safety belts. There was a burst of activity among the passengers, most of whom were dressed in their special haj garments. They were coming to the land of Hejaz to fulfill the religious rite of umra [pilgrimage in months other than the haj month]; they were full of emotion at the prospect of setting foot on the sacred land that is the center of their lifelong desires. Shortly, the passengers felt the plane land on the runway with a lurch and soon come to a stop. The roaring engines died down as though lulled to sleep as a child by its mother. The passengers eagerly elbowed their way down the aisle trying to be among the first to disembark. But when the employees of the airport on this sacred land started to check out the passengers, one soon got the impression that the plane and its passengers were regarded as the most suspicious elements on earth, who had to be closely searched to

prevent mischief in this sacred land. The passengers' belongings were scattered about, and everything was opened and examined. Socks were taken off and checked; the linings of hats were searched and some individuals who were considered suspect were taken away for "special inspection."

This plane, which landed at the Jiddah airport, was coming from that sacred land known as the fortress of Islam. The people of Pakistan were at one time famous all over the world for their love of Islam and were popular among the Arabs for that reason. Why then were passengers of this plane from Karachi being treated in this way? A passenger asked this question of a Saudi customs official standing nearby. The official said with a bitter laugh that this was the plane by means of which "dealers in death" were spreading death in this sacred land. The passenger did not understand his meaning and asked for an explanation. The official said that drugs which were being brought from Pakistan were destroying their new generation. What HURMAT witnessed that day in Shah Abdul Aziz airport was a customary procedure. A Saudi airport employee told the HURMAT that a day seldom passes without a Pakistani being arrested for smuggling drugs. The official then asked the reporter whether they did not have any department in Pakistan which could discover the drugs before they reached the planes. The reporter told him that in Pakistan, the police, customs, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, FIA [Federal Investigation Agency], and the Excise Department, in all more than a dozen organizations, were working to stop narcotics smuggling. The Saudi official was astounded; he said that the fact that drugs were brought on planes in spite of these organizations threw suspicion on them. This was something the HURMAT reporter certainly could not answer.

Jiddah is the center of those Pakistanis who, on the one hand, made possible the dream of Saudi Arabia's progress and, on the other hand, played an important part in Pakistan's economic progress by sending large amounts of foreign exchange to that country. After living a quiet life for many years, these peaceful Pakistanis are now suffering a torturous dilemma. Almost every Friday, a Pakistani is beheaded in the wide square. A number of Pakistanis told the HURMAT correspondent that no matter what the nationality or crime of the criminal being beheaded, the people taunted the Pakistanis with "There goes another Pakistani." This state of affairs is making the Pakistanis quite anxious. The Saudi government's concern over the situation caused Lieutenant-General Ibrahim Ali Almainan, head of the Saudi Department of Narcotics Control, to visit Pakistan in December 1992. He urged the government [of Pakistan] to seek a solution to the problem. Not only the Saudis, but other Arab countries also have similar complaints. These Arab countries had at one time welcomed their Pakistani brothers with great sincerity and, in time of hardship, had always come to Pakistan's aid. But relations with them are cooling. The incident in the servant's quarters of the official residence of Pakistan's highest

ambassadorial representative to Saudi Arabia has shaken that country's officials. Certain Pakistani residents of Mecca recounted the details of the incident to HURMAT's correspondent. They said that a Pakistani ambassador, who at this time occupies a high post in Pakistan, sent to Jhelum for a chauffeur for the embassy; the man drove the ambassador's car in Saudi Arabia. One day, a burning odor was detected coming from the ambassador's residence; the neighbors called the police and fire brigade which broke down the door of the embassy's servants quarters and discovered a burning corpse. The police found heroin manufacturing equipment in the servants quarters and arrested the chauffeur. It seems that the chauffeur and the murdered man had been manufacturing and selling drugs for a long time; recently, a dispute had arisen between them and the chauffeur, in a fit of anger, had murdered his partner and set fire to his body. The odor of the burning corpse had led to his arrest. Diplomatic privileges saved the chauffeur from being beheaded within a week but he has been brought to trial. After the incident, Pakistan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia was recalled and so far no new ambassador has arrived to take his place.

As a result of intense Saudi pressure, Pakistan is deliberating the imposition of the death penalty for drug dealing. The Saudi Narcotics Control Agency has given two lists to Pakistani law enforcement officials; one list is that of Pakistanis who have been caught smuggling drugs into Saudi Arabia. The second lists the names of individuals active in the drug trade in Pakistan. While preparing its research report [on drug smuggling], HURMAT's Peshawar Bureau learned of the "Passport Mafia;" this group of drug smugglers prepares false passports for the drug smuggling trade.

Thirty five of the Pakistani nationals arrested in 1992 over a period of eight months by the Saudi government were from the Frontier province and 13 were Afghans. The interesting and surprising fact about these arrests is that the majority of the 48 individuals were travelling with false passports. Identification photographs had been changed on passports originally belonging to individuals in the Frontier province and other areas of Pakistan. The false passport holders were travelling to Saudi Arabia but were arrested at Jiddah airport. Surprisingly, 40 of the 48 drug smugglers had boarded planes at the Islamabad international airport, four at the Karachi airport, and three at Lahore, all bound for Jiddah. The "conscientious" employees of the half dozen government departments stationed at these international airports remained unaware that drugs were being smuggled under their very noses and that because of such drug smuggling Pakistan was getting a bad name in a sacred country. It is a cause for concern that immigration employees at the Islamabad international airport failed to detect such a large number of false passports; even the drug smugglers from northern Afghanistan carrying false Pakistani passports were not detected, although their facial characteristics and build set them apart from Pakistanis. Certain informed circles are accusing Pakistani airport officials of taking substantial bribes for

turning a blind eye. The fact that in eight months, 40 individuals holding false passports were able to pass easily through Islamabad airport gives credence to this charge. Statistics show that in January, 1992, four individuals; in May, five individuals; in June, two; in July, 30 and in August, seven individuals smuggling drugs were arrested at Jiddah airport and the drugs seized. The largest number of arrests were made in July, and on the average, one criminal was arrested each day. The Afghan nationals carrying Pakistani passports who were arrested at Jiddah airport were mostly from northern Afghanistan; five were from Konduz province; four from Jowzjan; three from Baghlan province and three from Mazar-e Sharif (Balkh). Fifteen of those arrested belonged to Peshawar Division. It has also come to light that a group of drug smugglers in the Frontier province pays large sums of money for the passports of individuals returning from foreign countries. Experts are then employed by the Mafia to attach pictures of the Mafia employees to these passports which already have visas stamped on them. The passports are then used for drug smuggling. If the smugglers are caught, the false addresses on the passports make it difficult for the law enforcement agencies to catch the real criminals; hence, instead of trying to solve the problem, the cases are merely recorded.

By questioning the smugglers, Saudi officials have traced their connections in Pakistan as well as the names of those engaged in the drug trade in Pakistan. The officials have prepared lists of these names and handed them over to Pakistan for further action. The lists include individuals from the Frontier province and the [real] names of some of them have been uncovered. Among these individuals are Lal Syed from the Mehmand Agency; Sabir Khan; Syed Al Rahman; Shah Mahmud; Syed Anwar; Jalat Khan from Tanki Char Sadah; Ahmad Sher from the city of Peshawar and Janat Kal from Mardan.

Reportedly, after severe protests from the Saudi Arabian government, Pakistani officials sent the lists to the related departments which have started investigations.

Investigative teams have been sent to all parts of the province. It has also been reported that prime minister Nawaz Sharif has asked for a report to be submitted as soon as possible and that the various departments are desperately busy trying to give final shapes to their reports.

Our neighbor China has helped Pakistan in times of hardship, in both the 1965 war and the 1971 war and on the Kashmir issue and the Afghanistan problem. The People's Republic of China, which has fulfilled every requirement of friendship and passed every test, is now full of doubts about us. The Silk Road, for which many Chinese engineers and workers sacrificed their lives to construct, is being used for drug smuggling, and Chinese officials are greatly concerned. These officials have learned that in the border province of Sinkiang, individuals belonging to the drug Mafia have leased orchards especially apple orchards and vineyards. These individuals smuggle drugs from Pakistan and export the drugs by way of Canton and Hong Kong. To foil these activities, Chinese officials have started searches and inspections. It is reported that recently Chinese officials got in touch with Pakistani officials and expressed their concern to the government of Pakistan; they have insisted that this drug epidemic be brought under control.

The complaints of brother Arab countries and our great friend China need immediate attention by the government of Pakistan. The government should find out the identity of those involved in drug dealing whose actions have caused Pakistan to be ostracized internationally and are providing encouragement to international conspiracies. Today, Pakistan has only two friends, namely, the Arab states and China. God forbid, if doubts should cause the bonds of friendship to crack, Pakistan would be left alone to face its enemies. We would then have to accept an autonomous Kashmir, submit our carotid artery to our enemies, accept the new world order, and find out at the same time that foreign agents are playing a role in this issue under the guise of drug control.

**List of Drug Smugglers Submitted by the Saudi Government:**

| The Real Names and Addresses of Drug Smugglers Arrested in Jiddah    | Details Listed in Passports  | Passport Number, Location and Date Issued | Date, Flight Number and Airport |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Arsala Khan son of Masal Khan, Yousuf Kheel, Zila Char Sada          | Niaz Mohammad Shahid son of Nisar Ahmad, Gulali Pur, Faisalabad    | E13716 Faisalabad, 18 September 1989      | sv. 367'24-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Akhtar Mohammad son of Sultan, Kunduz, Afghanistan                   | Gaon and Post Office Shabqadar, Zila Char Sada                     | Jiddah, 17 July 1989                      | sv.367'24-7-1992 Islamabad      |
| Kasher Khan son of Fateh Mohammad, Sarokali, Shabqadar, Char Sada    | Ali Rahman son of Hiyat Gul, Nalkot, Tahsil Mata Char Sada         | E813935 Sawat, 16 June 1990               | sv.367'14-7-1992 Islamabad      |
| Khalil Al Rahman son of Gul Mohammad Arabi, Banda Takht Bhai, Mardan | Fazal Gul son of Amin Khan Gaon Jabar Tahsil Mardan                | E702109 Sawat, 7 March 1989               | sv.367'19-7-1992 Islamabad      |
| Farid Al Haq son of Ghani Al Haq, Manga Dargai Sardehri, Char Sada   | Mohammad Razaq son of Makhan Khan, Rawala Kot Poonch, Azad Kashmir | E862859 Muzaffarabd, 14 June 1989         | sv.367 17-7-1992 Islamabad      |

## List of Drug Smugglers Submitted by the Saudi Government: (Continued)

| The Real Names and Addresses of Drug Smugglers Arrested in Jiddah          | Details Listed in Passports   | Passport Number, Location and Date Issued | Date, Flight Number and Airport |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Abdul Rauf son of Andaz Gul, Gaon Marghaz Savabi                           | Ajab Khan son of Amin Dad Khan Ghoozi Taht Dagar, Sawat                   | E773166 Karachi 14 June 1989              | sv. 367'17-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Farouq Shah son of Mian Sayed Soor Kamar Hari Chand, Char Sada             | Liaqat Ali son of Abdul Latif check no. 92 Gadha Mora, Larkana            | F369486 Larkana 10 February 1989          | sv. 367'12-1-1992 Islamabad     |
| Abdul Rashid son of Abdul Majid Angur Kuruna Shabqadar, Charsada           | Mohammad Razaq son of Mohammad Faqir Khan Chal Taza Garam, Mardan         | G034493 Peshawar, 16 September 1990       | sv. 367'30-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Dost Mohammad son of Mah-boob Khan, Asghar Kali, Char Sada                 | Mohammad Fahim son of Qismat Khan Kot Sang Kheel Ladha Shimali Waziristan | H292332 2 December 1991                   | sv. 367'30-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Ghani Shah son of Sayed Badshah Jalal Takht Bai Mardan                     | Mohammad Shaukat son of Shapiraru Sarkhosum, Chitral                      | H810318 Peshawar 20 April 1992            | sv. 367'2-1-1992 Islamabad      |
| Mohammad Iqbal son of Ghulam Haidar, Street 9, Saeed Abad, Peshawar        | Ghulam Ali son of Mohammad Pirab, Tahsil Qambar, Naushahra                | E053374 Sakhar 26 March 1989              | sv. 367'9-1-1992 Islamabad      |
| Sher Badshah son of Gul Khan, Gaon Mena Gun Nawagai Bajur                  | Nematullah son of Amir Hasan Gaon Zar Khoi, Sher Garh, Mardan             | D414903 Karachi 16 April 1988             | sv. 9-7-1992 Islamabad          |
| Mohammad Azam son of Rashid, New Corangi, No. 2, Karachi                   | Bashir Ahmad son of Abdul Rashid Hari Mera Tahsil Mansehra, Abbotabad     | D575382 Karachi 31 July 1988              | sv. 365'5-6-1992 Karachi        |
| Salar Mohammad son of Taj Mohammad, Hari Chand, Char Sada                  | Hokum Khan son of Omar Khan, Mera, Char Sada                              | G209378 Riyadh 9 December 1990            | sv. 367'19-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Hokum Khan son of Sayed Amin Khan, Peshawar, Nawagai                       | Safdar Khan son of Sardar Khan, Mushtar Zai, Peshawar                     | H335773 21 November 1991                  | sv. 367'20-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Mir Salam son of Nazar Mohammad Chand Road Agtangi Char Sada               | Qasim son of Ghulam Qadir Gaon Dak Khana Tangi, Char Sada                 | E841821 Peshawar 16 November 1989         | 367'24-7-1992 Islamabad         |
| Mustaqim Khan son of Mohammad Dost, Pashtun Abad, Mangah Pir Road, Karachi | Gul Zada Yousuf Kheel Yeka Qand Mehand                                    | H072898 Jiddah 17 September 1991          | sv. 367'24-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Bakht Rawan son of Hazrat Nazr Mohammad, Bakri Bandah, Mardan              | Intezar Ali son of Abdul Sattar   | E645540 Faisalabad 7 May 1989             | sv. 367'24-5-1992 Islamabad     |
| Gul Khan son of Mir Afzal, Halim Zai Char Sada                             | Mohammad Akhtar son of Abdul Majid  | F377274 Karachi 10-6-1992                 | sv. 367 Karachi                 |
| Asghar Ali son of Zakheel, Saeed Abad, Peshawar                            | Sikander Ali son of Shabi Bhati Dargah Risalpur                           | D931487 Sukhar February 1989              | sv. 367'9-7-1992 Islamabad      |
| Mirza Mohammad son of Khudawardi, Jozjan, Afghanistan                      | Abdul Ghaffur son of Faqir Ali Gadai Camp, Savabi                         | G030916 Multan 6 February 1991            | sv. 4-5-1992 Islamabad          |
| Sadiq Khan son of Roz Khan, Mazar Sharif, Afghanistan                      | Mohammad Asghar son of Mohammad Ramzan                                    | F539160 Islamabad 21 September 1990       | sv. 367'4-5-1992 Islamabad      |
| Abdul Rahim Khan son of Abdul Qayum, Mazar Sharif, Afghanistan             | Habibul Rahman son of Mohammad Zaman Turkai, Bat Kheel, Savabi            | F60504 Peshawar 6 June 1989               | sv. 367'26-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Mohammad Ibrahim son of Abdul Rahim, Mazar Sharif, Afghanistan             | Sher Ali son of Haji Sahib, Gul Banu                                      | P50775 DI Khan, 11 March 1990             | 367'26-7-1992 Islamabad         |
| Abdullah son of Mir Alam Khan, Kunduz, Afghanistan                         | Maran son of Salam Wazir Garhi Pabi, Naushahra                            | E719684 Peshawar, 18 August 1989          | sv. 367'26-7-1992               |
| Dost Mohammad Khan son of Sayed Rahman, Doran Pur Pakha Ghulam, Peshawar   | Gaon Sarai Bala, Timar Garah, Zila Der                                    | H244904 Sawat 12 December 1991            | sv. 367'23-8-1992 Islamabad     |



**List of Drug Smugglers Submitted by the Saudi Government: (Continued)**

| The Real Names and Addresses of Drug Smugglers Arrested in Jiddah        | Details Listed in Passports                                     | Passport Number, Location and Date Issued | Date, Flight Number and Airport |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Nur Mohammad son of Raz Mohammad, Farid Colony, Aurangi Town, Karachi    | Fazal Qadir son of Abdul Jabbar Bagh Bangram                    | P547721 Abbotabad 16 December 1990        | sv. 367 23-8-1992 Islamabad     |
| Gulab Adam Agha, Baghlan [not clear], Afghanistan                        | Mohammad Salim son of Khushi Mohammad Sohrab Goth, Karachi      | 953501 Lahore 26 May 1990                 | sv.367'1-7-1992 Karachi         |
| Shah Mahmud Imam Sahib, Afghanistan                                      | Fazal Rahim son of Manjur Imam Sahib, Afghanistan               | F708290 Peshawar 2 September 1990         | sv.367'1-7-1992 Islamabad       |
| Ajub Khan son of Mohammad Gul, Nawagai Bajur Agency                      | Arbab Khan son of Khan Naushahra                                | E434512 Peshawar 25 March 1989            | sv.367'9-7-1992 Islamabad       |
| Yar Mohammad son of Hazrat Gul, Turkistan, Afghanistan                   | Mohala Sarai Khas, Mardan                                       | Peshawar 19 October 1988                  | 367'16- 8-1992 Islamabad        |
| Imam Din son of Abdul Rahim Imam Sahib, Afghanistan                      | Abdul Sadiq, Malakand Agency                                    | F815986 Sawat 22 July 1990                | sv.363'5'8'1992 Islamabad       |
| Shahid son of Mohammad Sharif, Sarmad Colony, Peshawar                   | Dera Wadan Sawat  | H081000 Sawat 8 October 1992              | sv.367'16-8-1992 Islamabad      |
| Parvez Khan son of Abdul Rauf, Akhunabad                                 | Peshawar Akbar Sayed son of Mian Sayad Khan, Savabi Zila Mardan | C166046 Karachi 14 October 1992           | sv.323'22-8-1992 Lahore         |
| Abdul Jabbar son of Sayed Gul, Jozjan Afghanistan                        | Saeed Khan son of Abdul Khaliq Garhi Hakim Khan Naushahra       | Peshawar 25 May 1992                      | sv. 367'17-1-1992 Islamabad     |
| Jamal Torde son of Makhtua Gul, Jozjan, Afghanistan                      | Char Gul Thakot Mansehra, Abbotabad                             | D575147 Abbotabad 16 July 1992            | sv.367'19-7-1992 Islamabad      |
| Khudai Nazar son of Khuda Dad, Turkistan, Afghanistan                    | Malik Nawab Khan son of Bakh-tiar Shangwari Mata Sawat          | E249180 Sawat 31 January 1989             | sv. 367'14-7-1992 Islamabad     |
| Khan Agha son of Ghulam Nabi, Baghlan, Afghanistan                       | Dilawar Ali son of Mohammad Anwar Toba Tek Singh                | F86587                                    | sv.355'26-7-1990 Karachi        |
| Lal Pasha son of Sher Mia  | Sayed Hasan Sawat   | Sawat                                     | 21-5-1992                       |
| Shamas Gul son of Ziarat Gul   | Shafi Alam, Hyderabad   | Hyderabad                                 | 17-7-1992                       |
| Mohammad Khan son of Taj Mohammad, Afghanistan                           | Ahmad Ali Khan, Sawat   | Sawat                                     |                                 |
| Ahmad Ghulam Khan, Afghani-stan  |   | Sawat                                     | 7-7-1992                        |
| Abdul Sadiq son of Mohammad Gul, Sawat                                   |   | Sawat                                     | 5-8-1992                        |
| Ajmal Khan son of Zardad Khan, Mohammad Ghaus Kali Hari Chand, Char Sada |   |   |                                 |
| Hafiz Al Rahman son of Amin Khan, Sakhi Kot, MalaKand Agency             |   |   |                                 |

**Commentary Questions Views of Arab Militants as Terrorists**

93AS0782A Karachi JANG in Urdu 12 Apr 93 p 3

[Article by Professor Rashid Ahmed: "Islamic Mujaheddin or Terrorists?"]

[Text] How many examples can we give of kafir West's double or rather quadruple standards? When it commits atrocities against other countries to protect its own interests, it says these efforts are for "world peace." Their efforts to usurp other people's rights are called "protection of human rights." When they take action to seize the

freedom of other nations, they win the title of "humanitarian." When they make plans to crush the democratic successes of Islamic countries (for example, Algeria), they are called "champions of democracy!" When they change the maps of independent nations and drop bombs on civilians, they call it "security." If they crush democracy and support martial law or dictators, they are called the "agents of world peace." If the Jews and the Hindus continue doing mischievous things, they are described as desiring peace and go through a farce of holding "peace talks." When they believe it is their duty to assassinate the character of a great Islamic personage by using the media, they try to get credit for "freedom of

the press." When they improve their living standards by looting nations and continents (for example, British prosperity after looting our subcontinent), they are called "progressive nations." They consider the developing nations as untouchable or like slaves and form their own groups (for example, G—). They will devour part of their neighbor's territory (for example, the IRA's struggle for independence) but will talk about fairness about other countries dealings (for example, offer to act as arbitrators in the Kashmir issue by those who created this problem). We do not know what kind of poisonous weapons in addition to the nuclear bombs they have created, but they charge after the Muslim nations with cane in their hands telling them if they even dream about a bomb, all kinds of aid will be stopped. (No one has ever told us which natural or international laws have given the kafirs or the Jews, the Hindus, the Christians the right to have nuclear power and have it banned for the Muslim society. If the United States, Britain, France, India, Israel, Russia, or Germany have an answer to this question, please tell us). They planted traitors in every sphere of Islamic society and encouraged them (for example, awards for their so-called services) and claimed to be supporting democracy and not interfering in any independent countries. They are always fully prepared to overthrow any small or large nations in the world, and still present themselves as their "friends." They are practicing infidelity, atheism, immorality, and deception, not only in their countries, but also all over the world. They call it the "new world order." They become phobic if they even hear words like Islamic system or Islamic revolution (for example, fundamentalist phobia), however, they feel proud for supporting "strict democracy." If they see a true and proud Muslim any where in the world, they begin to accuse him of being a "fundamentalist," or an "extremist," or a "fanatic." However they never accuse any one of being a "fundamentalist democrat" or an "extremist supporter of democracy." They are calling the Serbs, who have murdered hundreds of thousands of Muslims mercilessly, champions of democracy, and called those who strongly fought against the Russian aggression fundamentalists.

They gave birth and protection and embraced that Devil and outcast Rushdie, however, they demand that the mujaheddin of Islam who fight for their religion be called "terrorists" and be sent to those countries (under the influence of the Western rulers). How many masks can one lift from the ugly face of the West? The present history has unmasked their faces and now it is as clear as day that these countries that declare one or other nation terrorist and stop supplying food and water to them are actually the biggest terrorists of all time themselves. [As the poet said] "They are calling a small thing huge, and a huge thing small." This is just a small sketch of the lies, deceptions, treacheries, and cheatings of the West. Millions of pages can be written to describe their black deeds committed for centuries. Every deed they do is "black."

### The New Stunt of the Western Infidels

The new stunt of the Western infidels is the noise being made by their dogs (the Western news media) that the "terrorists" from other countries who had participated in the Afghan jihad be evicted from Pakistan and be handed over to their own countries to be jailed or shot. It is pathetic that the Western infidels, because of their mental insolvency and narrow-mindedness, are unaware of Islam's broad and universal mental horizon. The Muslims are a world society, according to their religion. The distance created by continents, countries, languages, and attire does not intrude in the closeness of their hearts. The world will see this miracle of Islamic brotherhood (regardless of how much the idolaters deplore it). Every Muslim hankers to join a jihad that is started in any part of the world. (If there was a war between democratic and autocratic forces in any part of the world, except for Islamic countries, countries like the United States, Great Britain, and France would never hesitate in leaping into this "jihad" of democracy and would call it their duty. The Western nations can never deny this fact. The act that these countries who try to fool themselves in the name of democracy are supporting many emperors, martial law, dictators, usurpers, and subversive forces.)

All that happened during the Afghans' jihad was mujaheddin from all of the Islamic world (including Muslims from Europe and America) risked their lives and fought side-by-side with the Afghans. They decorated their chests with the "medals of martyrdom" and achieved majical lives in the heaven or became the conquerors of infidels and became the cause of Western "infidel's heartbeat." As Iqbal said, "Your glance makes heart pound in one's bosom." Meanwhile, the beautiful flowers in the hearts of the Islamic youth began to spread the fragrance of faith and jihad, and this is the answer from Allah to the new world order of the "Devil."

The infidel nations are pressuring Pakistan from all sides now to hand over these "terrorists" to the countries of their origin so that the infidels can be peaceful. The question arises: Why was it necessary to accuse these mujahed, who have vanquished a hostile superpower, terrorists? Which moral or legal infraction did these great men commit that gives the West the right to insult them? The Western infidels must learn to restrain their tongues and not be involved in so many atrocities that they are unable to endure the consequences later. The history of mankind is changing. After the fall of the infidels of the East, the others will be taken care of now. The leaders of Islamic countries should not pay any attention to the Western infidels' irrational appeals or "orders" because the war of the Muslim world is imminent.

### "His Kick Breaks up Desert and the River into Two Pieces"

The governments in Muslim countries should understand that these young men who joined the Afghan jihad had hatefully renounced the devilish culture, worldly comfort, and high positions and dignity. They had just taken the

name of their Allah and had fought against the armies of the atheist and idolaters, and removed the name of a arrogant and vain superpower (that had the best nuclear and space power) from the map of the world. That is what we call "the reverence of Islam." All the treasures of the Islamic world can be thrown away for it. This is the great and loved group that lives in the hearts of Muslims all over the world. This group foiled all the tricks of the Devil and sang the songs of the greatness of the ever merciful Allah in the middle of the tumult caused by the modern weapons and ammunition collected by the enemy of Allah. Each of these young men has earned the "medal of bravery" because they are all tested and true mujahed. The infidel rulers are scared of these few youth, and their newspapers and media spew more deadly poison than a cobra in their commentaries against these young men. It is the duty of Islamic nations to totally ignore this condemnable noise made by the West and try to understand that these mujaheddin of Islam whom the infidels call "terrorists" are the greatest defenders of Islamic countries. They are our greatest patriots. No one is a more genuine or real citizen than these young men. These youth who had passed through the "furnace of test" possess more power of faith than possessed by thousands of nuclear bombs. We should learn from their lofty ideals and beliefs and not take any wrong action against these great sons of the Islamic world by listening to the enemies of Allah. The history will never forgive the actions of such abominable and stupid rulers. In addition, such an action will cause extreme reaction among the young people in the Islamic world.

In this context, the meeting of a ruler of an Islamic country, which is known for associating with Germany and the United States of America, with Pakistan's prime minister can be very meaningful. The people in our country should be informed about the details of this visit. The people would want to know what kind of "important advice" can those who caused so many outrages against the Islamic brotherhood with its deeds against Islamic revolution can give to Pakistani government. We expect all intellectuals and leaders of Islamic countries to guide their nations about this most important issue of our time (the imperialist conspiracy to declare the mujaheddin of Islam terrorists).

### **U.S. Consul Accused of Masterminding Arrests of Arabs**

*BK1704140593 Peshawar THE FRONTIER POST  
in English 17 Apr 93 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Amir Jamaat-i-Islami [JI], Peshawar, Shabir Ahmad Khan, accused the American consul to city of masterminding the arrest of Arab nationals. He was addressing a protest meeting at Kabuli Chewk here on Friday as a mark of solidarity with Arabs.

A series of protest demonstrations, started after the government crackdown on Arabs, continued in Peshawar. Friday's demonstration of Jamaat was third of its kind. It started with a procession which turned into a public meeting at Kabuli Chowk. It was addressed by

Shabir Ahmad Khan, Hakim Abdul Waheed, Amir JI district Peshawar, Maulana Rabat Gul, secretary general, Muttahida Ulema Mahoz, NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] and Maulana Abdur Raheem Chitrali, leader of Jamiat-i-Ittehad Ulema Islam.

Shabir Ahmad alleged that member of civil administration had disclosed to him that the operation against Arabs was started on the order of American consul, who was asking for the extradition of all the Arab mojahedin. He condemned the atrocities perpetrated by the government against their Muslim brethren and said that both Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Ishaq Khan were American agents, serving US interests in Pakistan. He claimed that after the disintegration of Soviet Union, the American government was considering the Muslim Ummah [community] as its main rival. He resented that at the time of Russian presence in Afghanistan the Americans needed the services of these Arabs but after the Russian defeat they termed them terrorists and fundamentalist. He lamented, "the Americans and western powers are hatching conspiracies against establishment of true Islamic government in Afghanistan". He amidst anti-U.S. slogans vowed that they would continue struggle against America and its agents.

A resolution was also passed unanimously in which the participants condemned unemployment, price-hike, obscenity and law and order situation. It demanded of the government to immediately close down all the showing obscene films.

Hakim Abdul Waheed while addressing said that throughout the country they had arranged protest demonstrations to show solidarity with their Arab brothers. He claimed that if America called them terrorists then they would be proud of it. Pointing at the Afghan orphans, present there, he praised the Arabs who had launched various projects for their Afghan brothers.

Other speakers also condemned government actions towards Arabs and deplored that they were kept in inhuman conditions and nobody was allowed to meet them.

Earlier, the procession, started from Hasthnagri Chowk passing through Ashraf Road, Grand Trunk (GT) Road, Ander Shehr Bazaar reached Kabuli. The protestors were holding placards and banners, which were inscribed with anti-American and anti-government slogans.

F.P. [Frontier Province] Islamabad Bureau adds: Addressing a protest demonstration in Rawalpindi, Friday Dr. Kamal, divisional president of Jamaat-i-Islami, termed the government action of arresting Arab nationals in Peshawar as an American move to prevent them (Arabs) from taking part in jihad in Kashmir.

Dr. Kamal said that it was because of Indian propaganda which connive America to order the federal government to arrest these Arabs. He told that even then many Arabs were fighting in Kashmir beside Kashmiris against the Indian aggression.



He alleged the Arabs were arrested so that the rest of the Arabs might not take part in Kashmir freedom struggle.

Jamaat MPA [member of Provincial Assembly] Haneef Chaudhry while commenting about the sacrifices of Arabs told that they had fought the war of sovereignty of Pakistan. It is highly immoral to treat these Arabs with such a disgrace, Chaudhry said.

Earlier, a procession was taken out from Jamaat's office on DAV College road which marched up to Fewwara Chowk where the demonstration was held.

PPI adds: The public meeting was addressed by speakers from different sections of the society. Speaking at the occasion Muhammad Shah council RMC condemned the cruel treatment meted out by Peshawar authorities to the guest volunteers from Arab countries labour leader Ishtiaq Assi warned that if the government succumbed to foreign pressure and mistreated the guest volunteers Pakistan would have to face problems. Mian Muhammad Aslam Amir Ji Islamabad praised the contributions of Muslim volunteers who abandoned all comforts of their hearths and homes to establish hospital, crisis school, welfare houses to serve the Afghan refugees.

Dr. Muhammad Kamal said that if the allegation against the Arab volunteers of involvement in terrorist acts was true then the Pakistani government had been their supporter and patron during the Cold War.

### **Official Says All 'Suspect Elements' To Be Expelled**

*NC2704204293 Cairo MENA in Arabic  
1845 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Karachi, 27 Apr (MENA)—Akram Zaki, secretary general of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry, has affirmed that his country will expel all suspect elements now in Peshawar who commit illegal acts against some fraternal Islamic countries.

In an interview with MENA, he said that Pakistan has conducted a comprehensive survey of the Peshawar area and identified those who commit illegal acts. He added that the Pakistani Government has set a definite time limit for these people to leave the country. Those who carry out legitimate services for the Afghan refugees and legally reside in Peshawar can stay, he noted.

Asked about the possibility of Pakistan being listed among the countries which encourage terrorism, Akram said: This has not happened so far, but India accuses us daily and fabricates reasons to accuse my country of encouraging terrorism. An Indian leader even said that if Pakistan could be placed on the terrorist countries list, it would amount to a war victory without fighting.

Commenting on Egyptian-Pakistani relations, he said that recently some raised the issue of those men who returned from Afghanistan, but the misunderstanding

was cleared up when the former Pakistani prime minister met President Mubarak in Germany and the differences were reconciled. He added: We have close ties with Egypt and hope they will grow in all fields.

On Pakistan's relations with the United States, he noted that his country has a long history of good relations with the United States with intermittent ups and downs, and now Pakistan is trying to improve relations.

On the internal situation in Pakistan, he said elections will be held on 14 July according to the constitution and after the elections a new government will be formed.

## **Regional Affairs**

### **War With India Claimed Inevitable**

*93AS0758D Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 11 Mar 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "War is Inevitable"]

[Text] The West is enamored with appearances; it keeps its eye on the outward appearance, and it never achieves an insight into the reality of any situation. It was this shallowness which caused the West to regard India as an example of democracy and Westernization, and led it to believe that India would, in this respect, set an example for the Third World. But now the West is concerned over its mistake. The Voice of Germany said that both democracy and secularism are dying in India. The NEW YORK TIMES has written that India is fast approaching the goal of turning into a Hindu state and that such a Hindu state would pose a serious danger to its neighbors. The NEW YORK TIMES analysis took into account the mind-set of Hindu bigotry, which claims that the boundaries of the ancient Hindu empire stretched from Iran and Afghanistan to Tibet, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Malaysia; their goal now is the revival of this Hindu empire. It is obvious that, after establishing a Hindu state, India armed with a "Hindu" nuclear bomb, will become a source of disaster for its neighbors. The NEW YORK TIMES has openly pointed out this danger, and other Western intellectuals, diplomats, and journalists are now saying that India should no longer be regarded as the India of Nehru's time; that it would be a mistake to make policy based on this belief; and that policy makers should remember that India is now the India of Advani. The recent turmoil created by the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] was aimed at the new elections and the party will succeed this time in changing India into a Hindu state. Now the BJP is no longer alone; other parties such as Shiv Sena are also advocating a Hindu state. The dissension-ridden Congress Party is too weak to stand up to these sectarian organizations and is on its last legs. The fact is that when the Babri mosque was destroyed, so were democracy and religious tolerance; while lip service was being paid to these beliefs, events were moving in an opposite direction and finally reached the stage when reality burst into view. After India becomes a Hindu state, the danger of total extermination will become much greater for Indian Muslims. Hindu

sectarians would want to repeat the history of Andalusia; on the other hand, the new Indian imperialism will pose a threat to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran, and Malaysia. India has already started to arm itself. This imperialist ideology of India appeared earlier in the form of Nehru's Indian nationalism and will now take a purely Hindu shape. Indian intellectual K.M. Pannikar wrote recently that India rejected the philosophy of nonviolence when it drove out of the country Buddha and Buddhism. If India had believed in nonviolence, India, and not other countries, would have been the center of Buddhism. According to Pannikar, all through history India has believed in the use of violence and force. Pannikar's views are shown to be correct in the light of the fact that India demonstrated its philosophy of force in Kashmir, Goa, Junagadh, Hyderabad, Sikkim, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Maldip, and now this policy of violence has reached its zenith in Kashmir. India and China could not remain brothers and war broke out between them because of India's love of violence. From 1986 to now, India has spent more than \$5 billion on weapons it has purchased from foreign countries; this is a larger amount than that spent on arms by Iraq and Iran combined and 12 times the amount spent on weapons by Pakistan. At the present time, India's land army is the third largest in the world, and at the speed with which the Indian Navy is expanding, it will soon be the fifth largest in the world. India has five times as many fighter planes as Pakistan. In 1988, India decided to become the largest power in the Indian Ocean area in order to be able to establish its influence from the Indonesian coast to Africa. India incited a rebellion in Maldip because this area is important to the achievement of hegemony in the Indian Ocean region. With the aid of its military power, India plans to spread dissension among other countries and enmesh them in its economic snares. India reduced Nepal to a state of helplessness by blockading it, and it is harassing Bangladesh in various ways. The agents of the RAW [Research and Analysis Wing (Intelligence Agency)] are to be found everywhere and their influence in Pakistan has reached dangerous proportions. In view of these facts, India's slide towards a Hindu form of government cannot be ignored. Its conversion into a Hindu state will intensify greatly India's aggressive designs. Those persons in Pakistan who entertain hopes of better relations between India and Pakistan are living in a fool's paradise. Dr. Mobashar Hassan belongs in this category; he has been traveling to India, and he has been preaching friendship with India to Pakistani intellectuals. Such individuals should understand where India is going and what the ramifications are of the stage at which it has arrived. This infidel God of India cannot be persuaded by entreaties and prayers to adopt the way of peace and goodwill. The only alternative is to prepare ourselves for a new and decisive war which would be as final as the past wars of Panipat. Only such a decisive war would defeat the Hindu dream of domination of Southeast Asia and Western Asia. Such a war would be a

war of destiny; it is unavoidable, and thus preparations should be made for it at every level.

#### **Iran Said To Affirm Support on Islamic Issues**

93AS0757A Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES  
in English 29 Mar 93 p 13

[Article: "Iran Reaffirms Support to Pakistan"]

[Text] Islamabad, March 28: The visiting Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs of Iran Mr. Muhammad Jawad Zarif called on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan at Aiwan-i-Sadr today and conveyed him a special message from Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

In his message, the Iranian President assured Pakistan of full cooperation on various issues confronting the Islamic World including Kashmir, Palestine and Bosnia Herzegovina, which are likely to be considered at the forthcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers conference to be held in Karachi next month.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan warmly reciprocated the feelings. The President hoped that the forthcoming conference of the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference] Foreign Ministers will help evolve broadest possible consensus among Islamic countries on all such issues in order to enhance the unity of the Muslim World.

Iranian Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. Javad Mansoori and Additional Secretary, Foreign Affairs, Mr. Munir Akram were also present at the meeting.—PPI

#### **Smuggling of Explosives Over Border From India Claimed**

93AS0779C Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 20 Mar 93 p 8

[Text] Shahdampur (NNI): The attempt by the agents of India's secret agency RAW [Research and Analysis Wing (Intelligence Agency)] and CIA to smuggle seventy-six tons of explosives into Pakistan with the intention of creating widespread destruction in Sindh was foiled by Sanghar police. Investigation into the matter has revealed that a number of landlords on the border areas are also involved in this reprehensible trade. According to sources, explosives brought from India are stored in the heavily forested areas around Kache; various kinds of explosive devices are then made from the material and supplied to brigands and certain organizations favoring ethnic separatism. It has also been learned from these sources that some influential Hindus are also involved in the smuggling operations. These Hindus dominate rural Sindh because of their wealth and influence and are secretly engaged in activities against Pakistan. Various investigative agencies in Pakistan are conducting studies on a large scale into ways to stop smuggling and to bring the culprits to justice.

### Help to Kashmiri Militants Called Religious Duty

93AS0779B Karachi AMN in Urdu 4 Apr 93 p 3

[Text] Speaking to newspaper editors in Islamabad, U.S. Ambassador John C. Mungo acknowledged for the first time that differences of opinion exist between Pakistan and the United States over the issues of terrorism and nuclear nonproliferation. He said openly that Pakistan is being watched for state terrorism because Pakistan claims to be helping the Kashmiris only on the moral, political, and diplomatic levels. However, the reports reaching the United States do not support that claim.

The differences between the United States and Pakistan over nuclear weapons are well known. The United States does not want Pakistan to build a nuclear bomb, and Pakistan's reply is that, if India agrees not to build an atom bomb, Pakistan also will sign an agreement not to do so. When the U.S. Government contacted the Indian government directly and indirectly on the issue, it was told that irrespective of whether Pakistan signs or does not sign the nonproliferation agreement, India will not do so. The U.S. Government tried to have Great Britain, Germany, and Japan persuade India, but India refuses to change its nuclear policy. Pakistan then proposed that since India refuses to sign the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Russia, the United States, and China should bring about a bilateral agreement between India and Pakistan to refrain from building nuclear bombs. India rejected this proposal as well. Nevertheless, the United States is putting greater pressure on Pakistan than on India, and this is proved by the termination of all U.S. economic, military, and social aid to Pakistan. Now the United States wants Pakistan to sign the nonproliferation agreement irrespective of whether India signs it or not and, in order to increase the pressure on Pakistan, the United States is accusing Pakistan of state terrorism. This accusation was first made by the Bush administration, which warned Pakistan, but the Pakistan Government continued to deny it and offered various lame excuses. Pakistan's ambassador Begum Abida Hussain also tried unsuccessfully to hide the facts.

Now US Ambassador Mungo has clearly said that Pakistan is committing state terrorism in Kashmir and is not acting on its promise to render only moral, political, and diplomatic help to the Kashmiris; hence, Pakistan's activities are being watched. In other words, the United States could at any time declare Pakistan a terrorist country and try to impose international sanctions on it.

The U.S. accusation against Pakistan that it is undertaking state terrorism in Kashmir means that the United States is opposed to terrorism only across the border and it does not want Pakistan to give military or economic aid to the people of Kashmir who are fighting for their freedom. But the United States would not object if only moral, political, and diplomatic help were offered to the Kashmiris.

The question is, has the moral, political, and diplomatic help that Pakistan and other countries have been giving Kashmiris up to now solved the Kashmir problem. The

UN resolution calls Kashmir a disputed territory the future of which should be decided by the people of Kashmir in a referendum. Did the UN put this resolution into effect? And if it has failed to do so, should the people of Kashmir be held responsible? Also, Pakistan and India agreed under the Simla treaty to solve the Kashmir issue through bilateral talks. Twenty years have passed, and India still refuses to negotiate over Kashmir. How will this issue, which has forced both countries to spend billions of dollars annually on meaningless war preparations, be solved? How long should the people of Kashmir and Pakistan wait for the solution of the problem? If the UN does not fulfill its responsibilities and the five nuclear powers cannot have this problem solved in a peaceful manner, what can the people of Kashmir do except take up arms to obtain the right of self-determination recognized by the UN? The Kashmiris have been forced to resort to an armed struggle, and they have rubbed the nose of India's arrogant armed strength in the dirt. But now the United States has come to India's aid and, in an attempt to prevent the Kashmiris from achieving a historic victory, is accusing Pakistan of giving military and economic help to the Kashmiris.

The whole world knows that Pakistan is a country of Muslims; its state religion is Islam and the people who live here give priority to the Koran and sunna over other matters. Hence, the government and people of Pakistan have the duty to help Muslims in any area. They cannot stand aside while Muslims in occupied Kashmir or anywhere else are murdered and their women dishonored and their houses burned down. It is our Islamic duty to help oppressed Muslims and disregard worldly considerations. Our lives and property are entrusted to God and if we choose to use them in God's cause, then this is our goal which is dear to the heart of every Muslim who desires to please God.

Why did American troops go to Vietnam? Until a few years ago, what the United States and its allies were doing in Afghanistan, was that not state terrorism? The Israelis occupy the territory of all the neighboring Arab countries and launch continuous attacks on Lebanon; is not this state terrorism? Why is the murder of Bosnian Muslims by the aggressors being acknowledged as state terrorism?

The people of occupied Kashmir have waited 44 years to obtain peacefully the right of self-determination agreed upon in the UN resolutions, and now they have finally taken up arms against their oppressive and imperialist rulers. It is not state terrorism to help these oppressed Kashmiris; it is state terrorism when India tramples under foot the hopes of the people of Kashmir and UN resolutions and, in order to keep Kashmir under occupation, sheds the blood of the Kashmiris. India is committing serious human rights violations; it has refused to allow delegations from Amnesty International and other international human rights organizations to enter Srinagar to investigate.

It is not justice that UN resolutions passed against Iraq are carried out by full military strength overnight but resolutions against Israel and India are ignored. It is open fraud when Iraq's attack on Iran and the war between the two countries which lasted for several years were ignored by both the UN and the United States and its allies. A telling proof of the insensitivity of the United States and the UN is the fact that Israel has not been made to withdraw from the territories belonging to Syria and Jordan.

Now that the Soviet Union has been dismembered, the United States wants to become the arbiter of the world and proclaims the new world order. But greatness requires great virtue, and the United States has not been able to show any such qualities. Its policies regarding Vietnam, Afghanistan, Israel, and Kashmir have been inconsistent, and it keeps changing its political stand, thus revealing the fact that it is prey to contradictions and that its international policies do not conform to accepted concrete principles, but are based on exigencies. This behavior is the worst kind of opportunism.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, it believes in having good relations with all countries, including the United States. Our people hold no feelings of enmity towards any country, not even India. They are well aware of the costs of war; the Pakistanis love peace but oppose oppression, injustice, and exploitation. They wish to maintain stable friendships with all countries, including the United States and India. The Pakistanis are willing to make friends with everyone on the basis of justice and truth, but they will not accept anyone as their master. The United States can be our friend, but we will not make it our master. In our personal and social lives, we will not abandon the precepts of Islam at any price because we entrust our lives and property, not to America, but to God.

#### **JI Vows Continued Assistance to Kashmiri Militants**

93AS0677D Calcutta SUNDAY MAIL in English  
28 Feb 93 p 10

[Article by Jamna Das Akhtar: "We Will Continue to Help Kashmiris"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] The cat is finally out of the bag. Pakistan's Jamaat-i-Islami has refuted the claim of the Nawaz Sharif government that Pakistan has not been supplying weapons to terrorists in the Kashmir Valley. According to a report in NAWA-E-WAQT of Lahore, the Jammāt Amir, Qazi Hussain Ahmad, told a large gathering in Bhati Gate in Lahore on February 6: "The Pakistan government should stop its apologetic stance on Kashmir. The Jamaat has united the religious and political parties of Pakistan and warned them that the United States may declare Pakistan a terrorist country and pressurise her. But we will continue the process of helping the Kashmiris. We are not afraid of any threat."

The speech of the Qazi was published on the front page of the newspaper in bold headlines, "Pakistan may be declared a terrorist country but the help to the Kashmiris will continue."

It is our duty to supply weapons to them, send Mujahideen and provide financial help to them," said the Qazi.

Qazi Hussain Ahmad, notorious for his outbursts, had sometime back exhorted his followers to launch Jihad against India to hoist the Pakistani flag on the Red Fort in Delhi. He criticised the American attitude and said: "Come what may. The threat to declare Pakistan a terrorist country cannot force us to change our stand. We will continue helping the Kashmiris because we consider our duty to provide weapons to them and send Mujahideen to help them."

The firebrand head of the Jamaat Islami declared that the UN had given permission to the Kashmiris to use weapons. According to him, while the United States has threatened Pakistan to declare it a terrorist country, it should not ignore the fact that Pakistan was a party to the Kashmir dispute and it was its duty to help the Kashmiris to get back their rights.

Interestingly, he declared that Kashmir was a part of Pakistan and reminded his followers to that effect. Jinnah had called Kashmir the backbone of Pakistan because the country's prosperity depended on Kashmir. Kashmir provides water that helps Pakistan to grow fruits and other crops. Kashmir is the source of all rivers of Pakistan.

The implications of such claims are clear. Pakistan had always wanted to occupy the Valley for material interests. The claim to help Kashmiris in achieving independence has been a ploy to misguide the people. They are being exhorted to shed their blood, kill their own brethren and destroy bridges, schools, hospitals and other property to help Islamabad occupy the state and enslave the Kashmiris.

Qazi Hussain Ahmad elaborated his thesis when he said "Kashmir is the source of all rivers of Pakistan. India is constructing the Wuller barrage on Jhelum to withhold its water during winter and flood our country during the rainy season. As such, Kashmir must become a part of Pakistan. We need it for the preservation of our country."

The Qazi criticised what he called the apologetic attitude of the government and said that at the time of Partition, the Kashmiris had refused to become slaves of the Maharaja and declared themselves independent. The Qazi reminded that at that time Pakistani tribesmen went to help the Jihad.

It is well-known that the tribesmen were organised by Sardar Abdul Qayyum, the then Chief Minister of the Frontier Province. They were led by Major-General



Akbar Khan of the Pakistan Army. Contrary to the Qazi's claim Kashmiris were fighting against the Pakistani aggressors.

Significantly, the Jammat organised a convention seeking cooperation from all political parties. While Wali Khan's Awami National Party and Pir Pagara's Functional Muslim League rejected its invitation, the Federal Minister for Kashmir affairs and the opposition People's Party leaders attended the convention.

Sardar Sikandar Hayat, President of the Occupied Kashmir, revealed that Pakistan government was trying to forge unity among the warring factions of Afghan Mujahideen. He hoped that their reconciliation would help the militants in Kashmir. This means that the so-called Afghan Mujahideen will be organised to conduct aggression against India in Kashmir.

Barrister Sultan Mahmud, the President of the so-called Liberation League, said recently in Lahore that the ministry of Kashmir affairs should be abolished and the constitutional position of 'Azad Kashmir' should be redefined to claim that it was an autonomous state. However, he said that it did not mean that he wanted independence for the state. He aimed at continuing the fight without creating any difficulty for Pakistan. He said that the people of Gilgit and Baltistan should be given representation (to create an impression that Pakistan has not occupied these territories and separated them from the state). He said that the ruling Muslim Conference was a "paid agent" of the Kashmir affairs ministry. Its office-bearers, including Sardar Abdul Qayyum, have been foisted on the people against their will as a result of which hatred towards Pakistan was growing.

A section of Pakistan's Press has referred to the so-called third option with regard to the Kashmir problem. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has hinted to this effect in his interview in Indonesia. A writer in THE JUNG was of the opinion that the prime minister was in favour of settlement of the dispute by agreeing to bifurcation of the state. According to this plan, India should retain the Jammu Province and Pakistan should be allowed to occupy the rest of the state. This means that although the prime minister continues harping on the demand for referendum, he is actually avoiding it because of the widespread resentment in Gilgit, Baltistan and the so-called Azad Kashmir. Successive Pakistani governments have rejected the demand for vacation of Gilgit and Baltistan.

Major Amanulla, President of the so-called Kashmir Liberation Organisation, recently said that the state should be handed over to the UN which should hold referendum after a few years. This seems to be another trick. Amanulla, who is actually a resident of Gilgit, had been working as Pakistan's agent for a number of years. He was provided with an office at the Poonch House in Rawalpindi. Funds were sanctioned to help him to conduct foreign tours. Pakistani Embassy financed its weekly newspaper published from Birmingham, the U.K.

He has not explained his strategy in detail. For instance, will the Pakistan government agree to hand over the so-called Azad Kashmir to the UN? Will it vacate Gilgit and Baltistan and agree to hand over these areas to the UN? What will be the fate of the vast territory of the state which was donated to China or which was occupied by China as result of its aggression in 1962?

The Pakistan government is perturbed over the fact that terrorism organised by its agencies has failed to achieve its objective. While the people of the Valley are fed up and have seen the real face of Pakistan, the United States, Britain and Russia have condemned terrorism. The United States has even threatened to declare Pakistan a terrorist country. Jamaat Islami's declaration has exposed the aggressive and imperialist intentions of Pakistan.

There is no doubt that the rulers of Pakistan are facing trouble in their own country. They have failed to crush the Mohajirs and the Sindhis. The demand for the creation of Pakhtoonistan has been revived in the Frontier Province. Pakhtunkhah Milli leader Mahmood Achakzai has threatened to launch struggle for the creation of Pakhtoon Khah stretching from Swat to Bolan. Several Arab governments have started pushing out Pakistani smugglers from their countries. The infiltration of Pakistani smugglers and their widespread network has forced western powers to warn the Pakistan government. Organised crimes like kidnapping for ransom and gang rapes have become part of life.

However, senior Pakistani journalist Habibur Rahman, in his column in AKHBAR-E-JAHAN of Karachi, has advised the government to settle the Kashmir problem by peaceful negotiations and prove that it has stopped sending arms to the terrorists. He has also advised the government to enter into a defence pact with India and invite Indian industrialists to invest in Pakistan in joint ventures.

#### **Kashmir JI Leader Interviewed on Future**

93AS0781C Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu  
9 Apr 93 p 4

[Interview with Abdul Rashid Tarabi by Najam-ul Hasan Arif; date and place not give]

[Text] [Arif] Will you please throw some light on the latest developments in the jihad in occupied Kashmir?

[Tarabi] The situation is like this. India is using all kinds of strategies to crush Kashmir's freedom struggle. It was trying to pressure the people with torture and shootings, and hoped to entrap the Kashmiris in the web of political action to foil the strongest and best organized effort for freedom by the Kashmiris. By the grace of God, India has not been successful at all. The truth is that India is failing in all its efforts. India is becoming economically insolvent because of spending over 6 billion rupees every month on its more than half million soldiers. Its soldiers are suffering from psychological problems and bad morale because of being stuck in this quagmire of war for such a long time.

General Sunder, who led the attack on the Golden Temple of the Sikhs, said that the Indian armed forces will be of no use if they remain in this situation for three more years, and India would become a weak country from geographical and defense perspectives.

Meanwhile, the campaign of the mujaheddin, which the Indian government calls riots by some crazy young men, have proved to be effective and strong in Jammu and Kashmir. Not only the citizens but also the police have joined the mujaheddin. Now the home of the people and the police stations have become safe havens for the mujaheddin. A superintendent of police was suspended recently because he used his house for sheltering the mujaheddin. Traders, doctors, students, teachers, children, old people, and women all have become part of this campaign for freedom. Due to the efforts of Syed Ali Gailani, the leader of this campaign, and the leaders of other political and militant groups are all together now for the freedom fight. The joint actions of militant groups are results of this unity. Hizb-ul-Mujaheddin and other mujaheddin organizations are confronting the occupying Indian forces together. Also, there is the jihad base camp in Azad Kashmir. The people are better prepared for the jihad now. The basic change that the Jamaat-i-Islami of Azad Kashmir has made in its constitution recently also points to the shift in attitude that we all want to help every person in playing their role in the jihad. Many people used to hesitate in working with Jamaat because of their political affiliations or government's extreme actions. Now we have made it easier for them and have decided that any person who agrees with the Jamaat's goals will be helped to prepare for the jihad. At this time, people from Azad Kashmir are fighting side-by-side with the mujaheddin of occupied Kashmir. Many have been martyred, and others are ready to sacrifice their lives.

[Arif] You recently announced that 70,000 persons will be sent to occupied Kashmir after training in jihad. How many people have already gone?

[Tarabi] The Tehrik-i Islami (TI) does not consider it a jihad for Kashmir only; this is the combined jihad of the world of Islam. That is why people from different Islamic countries are fighting side-by-side with the occupied Kashmir mujaheddin against the Indian army. Many of them have received training and are waiting for their turn to go to occupied Kashmir. Since Azad Kashmir is the base camp for Kashmir's jihad, it is natural for the people here to be interested in this jihad. Our decision to join the jihad has positively influenced the people in occupied Kashmir. This has boosted the courage of these mujahiddin and they feel more assured. Following our decision, caravans from Azad Kashmir are leaving on a regular basis. By the wishes of Allah, this will continue until our brothers in occupied Kashmir achieve their goal.

[Arif] How satisfied are you with the roles played by the Azad Kashmir and Pakistan governments?

[Tarabi] I believe that the government of Pakistan has a two-fold duty for Kashmir's independence. Pakistan is a

partner in the Kashmir problem and also an advocate of the Kashmiri people. Every informed and patriot Pakistani knows how important Kashmir is for Pakistan's development and defense.

As for the present government and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, I believe that among the mandates the people gave him and the present government, the mandate about Kashmir was the most important.

We expected the prime minister to show some courage and bravery and play an important role in this issue. However, his role so far has been unsatisfactory and insufficient. The policy of our foreign ministry has been guarded and apologetic. That is why the United States is threatening Pakistan now. I think that the government of Pakistan should play its role openly the same way it played the Afghanistan issue and had made a name for itself in world history.

The Kashmiri people, just like the Afghans, are fighting hard against an aggressor army occupying their country. Pakistan should not only understand this point itself but also should come forward and use its influence to help get rid of the Indian military. If the United States is not able to play its role in the context of freedom and human rights, Pakistan should at least continue its tradition. However, the truth is that whenever our prime minister wants to do something for Kashmir, the foreign ministry sabotages his plans before they are implemented.

[Arif] You have avoided commenting on Azad Kashmir's government.

[Tarabi] No, not really. The truth is that our expectations from Azad Kashmir are not the same as from Pakistan. I believe that Allah provided Sardar Abdul Qayyum the opportunity to prove his relationship with the jihad. He is a veteran politician. He should have taken the realistic approach and helped organize the mujaheddin forces and provided them with resources. However, instead of doing this, he tried to cause friction among the mujaheddin. Taking such a step just to gain glory for himself is a very atrocious action. He wants a militant organization bearing his name—Al Mujahid. That is what he wants. He has recruited such persons that other mujaheddin organizations have expelled for one reason or another. There is an understanding among all mujaheddin groups that if one person is expelled from one of these organizations, other organizations will not admit that person. Sardar Qayyum has recruited such persons and has supplied them with resources and arms. His action has hurt the pride of the Azad Kashmir people and the government among the occupied Kashmir people.

[Arif] It is often said about occupied Kashmir that there is no strong and organized political leadership there. If India gets ready for negotiations, who will it negotiate with?

[Tarabi] This propaganda about the lack of political leadership in occupied Kashmir is spread by the persons who do not see anyone but themselves on the political horizon. In this context, some Azad Kashmir persons are

very worried. How can you say that the Kashmiri people have been fighting for their freedom for the last three years without any organized political leadership? Syed Ali Gailani, Abdul Ghani Loon, and several other political leaders are active there. As for negotiations, we would like to present Syed Gailani's proposed formula. The leadership of the Kashmiri people, India, and Pakistan—all three—should participate in these talks, and implement a program following the UN resolutions to give Kashmiris the right for self-determination.

[Arif] Recently, a Kashmiri mujahed said in a meeting that bare-handed and bare-footed Kashmiri people were fighting against the Indian armed forces. What kind of results do you expect if this is the situation?

[Tarabi] First, the Kashmiri people are not fighting against the Indian armed forces, they are carrying out a jihad. Resources and numbers are very important in war. A jihad is not fought with weapons; it is fought with the wealth of emotions and faith. When the jihad began in Afghanistan, you might remember, all they had was the ammunition of faith. When one has the ammunition of faith, no one can defeat them. Faith can vanquish even boundless powers that fight against it. The disintegrated structure of the Soviet Union is an example of this. The people of Kashmir, Allah willing, will disintegrate India similarly.

However, it calls for attention. How long will we watch our bare-footed and unarmed brothers fight the enemy? Is not the war the Kashmiris are fighting an effort to fulfill Pakistan's goal? What should we do in this context? This is not something we have to say or remind you of. The way the people of Azad Kashmir and Pakistan have helped the people in Kashmir financially and morally shows that we are not ignoring our duty. All we need to do is to continue providing this moral and financial support to our Kashmiri brothers. We have to increase this assistance. Their needs are much greater now than they were when the jihad began. At the same time, we must remain active socially and politically for the Muslims of Kashmir. We must remain united to help the government help the Kashmiris win their right to independence and also to keep Pakistan's role active. We must play our role in presenting the struggle of the Kashmiris to the world through newspapers and magazines. We also have to do our duty to awaken the world conscience about Kashmir. I believe that this is the best time to provide active help to our Kashmir brothers for sympathy and to protect their human rights.

### Internal Affairs

#### No Compromise Seen Possible on Nuclear Program

93AS0757J Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 93 p 5

[Article: "Qadeer Says Rumours About Compromise on N-Plan Baseless"]

[Text] Islamabad, March 19: The Government will not compromise on its peaceful nuclear programme at any

cost as was being propagated by certain elements, according to informed officials sources.

On the contrary, the Government is determined to achieve its national objectives by pursuing the peaceful programme.

The Government's determination to pursue its peaceful policy is amply manifested in the repeated assertions made by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif that Pakistan will not compromise on its principled stand.

It was in this context the Prime Minister put forward his five-nation proposal for talks to contain the proliferation of nuclear technology in the region.

It may be recalled that during the last few weeks a deliberate campaign seems to have been geared up to create misunderstanding in the people that the present government might compromise on its programme, which is absolutely wrong.

According to official sources, nuclear programme has been always considered as a national programme and pursued so by every government which came into office and by leaders including President Zia, Mr Mohammad Khan Juneto, President Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

When contacted by PPI, the eminent nuclear scientist, Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan, declined to comment on the reports published in a section of the Press.

He said he was sorry that often words are put in his mouth which he never uttered.

Often, he added, things are attributed to him which he never meant and this is all done to create misunderstanding.

However, Dr Khan was confident that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif will not surrender the peaceful programme under outside pressure.

He said that rumours in this regard, circulated by vested interest that Pakistan will succumb to outside pressure, are baseless.—PPI

#### Investigation of Parliamentarians for Drug Dealing Begins

93AS0759C Karachi JANG in Urdu 30 Mar 93 p 11

[Text] Lahore (JANG Correspondent): Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has given a green signal for the arrest and severe punishment of parliamentarians and influential individuals who are trafficking in drugs. Investigation of assembly senators and other influential individuals involved in the abominable drug trade has begun; these "big fish" will be taken into custody after documentary proof against them has been collected. Malik Mohammad Nawaz, chairman of the Narcotics Control Board, revealed this to the JANG correspondent in a



special interview. Malik Mohammad Nawaz said that the prime minister had issued instructions that action be taken against the "big fish" of the narcotics trade, irrespective of the prominence of these individuals. He said that an amendment to the preventive detention law was under consideration in order to allow action to be taken against these "big fish."

### **Ishaq Khan Addresses Nation**

*BK1804230593 Islamabad PTV Television Network  
in Urdu 1914 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[President Ghulam Ishaq Khan's address to the nation; place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. My dear countrymen, peace be upon you. As you are aware, a protracted very distressing situation of anxiety, chaos, and uncertainty is being experienced in our dear homeland. I have been making a critical review of the entire situation with extreme anguish and utmost patience. On several occasions, my concern reached the limit of my patience. But I have been pursuing a safe path in the larger interest of the nation and with the hope that finally the powers of prudence and moderation will prevail. But in return, because of the greed of power, those who stake the nation's overall interest were not ready to desist from destructive tendencies despite being given an opportunity and warning. And instead of taking steps to mend their ways and to rectify the situation, they decided to put the country into an extremely critical situation. You would have somewhat guessed the stubbornness, obduracy, and lack of farsightedness from yesterday's speech of the former prime minister. While making his speech, although on one side he tried to cover up the misdeeds of his government, on the other, he dared to shatter the country's constitution, its supreme constitutional authority, security of the beloved motherland, the dignity of the god gifted country, its good name, and [word indistinct]. If the matter was confined to criticism of my own self alone, it would not have mattered. Because, any human being, no matter which high post he assumes, is not above criticism. But the former prime minister, by his speech, tried to hit all the constitutional foundations on which the infrastructure of the federation of Pakistan and our nascent democracy stands. I could not sit as a silent spectator any further. To do so would have been committing the crime of violating my promise and betraying the people. In any case, I cannot commit such a major crime. To retrieve my beloved country and nation from the whirlpool of miseries and untold difficulties is my official duty. The criticisms of the opportunists and the accusations of the pretenders of the friends of people will not deter me from discharging my duties. In my half a century's life of dedication in the service of the nation, I have never let my decisions be affected by personal advantage and interest and [word indistinct]. Nor can I do so at this stage of my age, especially at a time when the larger interest of our beloved country and the future of the democratic system is at stake.

My dear countrymen, the administrative structure of Pakistan has been founded on the recognized principles of a state under a federal setup. And for the success of any federal system, it is essential that the center and the provinces should be discharging their duties within their constitutional jurisdiction. But, the situation in our country today is that most of the federal units—provinces—are fully protesting against the attitude and [word indistinct] of the federal government. Council of common interest has been completely paralyzed [words indistinct] despite wide publicity on it.

Complaints have been received more or less from all the provinces about the role of the National Finance Corporation. The former prime minister personally intervened and issued orders in connection with the the smallest of the small matters, which should have been settled at the level of junior officials of provincial governments, as a result of which the entire administrative machinery became paralyzed and the system of sharing responsibilities, which is considered as the key to effective performance of the administration, was found in disarray.

The government had talked very loudly about its economic reforms, but people who have the perception of economic matters and who have the capability to realize the far-reaching effects know that these policies were taking the country to such a pit of destruction from which they would probably have no way to return. Wealth was being accumulated in the hands of a few families. Few favorites were monopolizing the country's productive resources. In a frenzy of making the rich richer, it was being forgotten mercilessly that the poor are becoming poorer. In the context of progress, the motorway was being described as the government's biggest feat. But this so-called great project is much more tainted with allegations of dubiousness, notoriety, and corruption than its size. Foreign investment was also much talked about, but the fact is that despite investment conferences organized through massive expenditures and in contradiction of the false claims the real rate of foreign investment in the country for the last two and half year amounts to nothing.

The privatization policy was presented as a beacon of the revolution. The encouragement of the private sector is definitely a good step, but a completely free economy is the path of ruination not progress. That is why even in those countries, who are considered the champions of the free economy, the trend is emerging to strengthen the public sector along with the private sector. Britain symbolized this ideology; the United States recent election was also won on this slogan. But the thinking of economic experts of the former government was quite strange. They were trying to wash hands of the sensitive departments, such as telephone and railways; factories producing essential items, such as cement and edible oil; and organizations, such as Pakistan International Airlines and Water and Power Development Authority, which are the backbone of the country's economy. The organizations of national importance, such as the National Shipping Corporation, did not escape from this

[word indistinct], and only a very small portion of its income was added to the national exchequer. Inflation soared skyward as a result of the policy of this mismanagement, blind nepotism, and privileges given to one's own loved ones. When talking about poor—even the middle class families found it difficult to make ends meet. The availability of honorable employment and services became so difficult that post-graduate youths were forced to become taxi drivers, sacrificing their conscience and honor. Instead of establishing a reformist society in the country in accordance with Islamic principle, which by itself could arrange for the necessities of the poor and deprived, the charity cheques were publicly distributed in the glitter of TV camera lights. That is how the cheap publicity was, perhaps, achieved, but why the hearts of those in power did not fear the renunciation of the Prophet's teachings that donate in such a way that when something is given by one hand, another hand should not know.

The law and order situation is such that robberies are committed in broad daylight. One feels neither safe within the four walls of his home, nor while traveling by any means. What to talk of buses, even trains are being looted. Illegal ammunition is abundant. The recent improvement of the law and order situation in Sindh was also due to the presence of the armed forces. The government had at some time started the campaign of recovering illegal arms, but the administrative machinery was so ineffective that other than a few hundred rifles, nothing else could be recovered and the government bashfully gave up the campaign. The voice was raised against the Kalashnikov culture, but such was the double standard that the head of the administration with his own hands kept on issuing orders of supplying Kalashnikov rifles to his sons, brothers, and other family members. The number of incidents of dishonoring the daughters of the poor during the last two and half years, exceeded, perhaps, the number in many decades. But how unfortunate it is that Mr. Prime Minister, with a view to gain personal publicity, exposed the dishonored women and their family members in the media and made a spectacle of them in front of the entire nation. He forgot that the protection of honor is not done by mere consoling after it is lost, but the government has to establish the supremacy of justice and the rule of law for it. But instead of giving serious attention to it, the government adopted the mentality of governance of kings and princess. They [words indistinct] by the ever changing color of their kingly mentality of own likes and dislikes and giving benefit to people of their linking instead of the requirements of law and justice.

One after another financial scandals surfaced in the country. The cooperative scandal and Taj Company scandal ruined hundreds of families. When their grievances were published in the press, pricking the conscience of the rulers, then attempts were made to suppress the voice of unbridled tongues for their fault of showing the courage to express themselves. Cases of treason were set up and the right to freedom of expression was trampled down.

Not only this, it became a common practice to browbeat the journalists for their criticism and the innocent crime of expressing one's opinion and to harass them by various ways by intelligence agencies. Sometimes, advertisements of some newspapers were stopped. Sometimes, supply of newsprint was made difficult for some others, and yet some others were involved in income tax cases. The press apparently remained free, but internally attempts were made to chain it by every means. It is a different thing that the [words indistinct] and they will continue to write (?lofty) episodes.

The civil service constitutes the core of the administration of a country. They are not anyone's personal servants, but servants of the people. And they are to fulfill their duties according to rules and regulations. But people having kingly mentality used the civil service as their personal slaves, considering them as their own (?assistants). The dictatorial mentality reached such a peak that the prime minister imposed restrictions on his cabinet ministers' meeting the country's president. The restriction was definitely against the Constitution. Therefore, some brave ministers ignored this directive. So, you can imagine from this restriction how much the prime minister cared for the Constitution and the accepted principles and conventions of the [word indistinct] system of government.

The worst example of the disrespect shown by the prime minister to the Constitution, constitutional convention, nobility, and civilized manners was witnessed by the nation itself last night when a record was set for using government media for character assassination and mudslinging. This was the first time in the history of Pakistan that a prime minister described the president of the country as a conspirator, dirty, and unholy by so brazenly defying the Constitution. There is hardly any example in the entire history of world parliamentary democracy for such rudeness and inconsistent and absurd character assassination. And what is amazing is that in the emotion of delivering the speech he forgot the fact that this was the same president whom he paid immense tribute to a number of times and even a few days ago, he nominated him as his party's next presidential candidate against his own will and got the decision endorsed by the entire cabinet.

In connection with the internal situation, I have briefly mentioned the corruption, incompetence and other evils. It will not be inappropriate if I present you a brief sketch of the country's foreign policy scene resulting from wrong policies of the government and lack of farsightedness. Today, we have lost our honor and dignity in the comity of nations. And we are almost isolated and alone. Even our close friends avoid supporting us at any issue at the international level. Bloodshed continued in Kabul due to the hasty action by the government. New dangers to the country's security and stability have been created, and the enemy is out to inflict a heavy blow to our best national interests. Time and again, I identified the government's mistakes, persistently told them both orally and in writing to amend themselves. But they always considered my

suggestions an undue interference. Probably their arrogant mentality is habituated with considering the sincere guidance as an insult. This is the reason that in his speech yesterday, he arrogantly said that he would not accept my dictation. I never gave him any dictation. Of course, I gave him some suggestions for better administration of the government whenever I felt it necessary in keeping with my constitutional responsibility. It was totally at his discretion to accept or reject them. Nevertheless, it was my constitutional duty to advise the government, and I could not afford to be ashamed before God and his creatures by ignoring my duty. In my life, I adhered to rules and regulations and I cannot deviate from my principles for fear of anyone's displeasure.

Tell me if I ask the government to take appropriate action on the conspicuous statement by the late Pakistani army chief's aggrieved and bereaved widow in which she referred to some people by name for their being involved. Can it be called an interference in governmental affairs? On the one hand, if this is my moral and religious duty, then on the other it is also my constitutional obligation as well to make arrangement to redress the grievances of the oppressed. How can the people who are used to seeing everything from the perspective of their own interests realize these facts?

The prime minister's anger on many of such sincere and serious pieces of advice was behind the gradual bitterness in relations between me and the prime minister. I will now not hide from my dear countrymen that the decisive chapter of Mr. Prime Minister's anger and bitterness against me started when exercising my constitutional power, I appointed an honorable and talented member of the Pakistan Armed Forces [General Abdul Waheed] as the chief of the army staff. And, this was not the first occasion. He also cried foul at the time of the appointment of the late General Asif Nawaz and later on carried out unwarranted interference in the discharge of responsibilities of the late general as a result of which a serious tension was created many times between the Government and the General Headquarters.

My dear countrymen. There is much to tell you and you will slowly know all about it. Briefly, I will say that my conscience is satisfied that I did not spare a moment [words indistinct] and took no decision in haste or in emotion. However, now the situation has deteriorated to the limit and the mass resignation of the members of the Opposition and of considerable numbers from the treasury benches, including several cabinet ministers, from the National Assembly has taken place, and the National Assembly has lost its representative status. If even now I do not discharge my responsibility as the custodian of the Pakistan Constitution and let this state created in the name of Islam continue in the crisis, what would I answer to God on the day of judgment. That is why in exercise of my constitutional powers, I have dissolved the National Assembly, as a result of which the Nawaz Sharif government has been dismissed. The constitutional, political, and economic crisis in the country and the climate surrounding it and the threat posed to

Pakistan in the global perspective requires that the people should be given a chance once again to elect a capable and active leadership intelligently keeping in mind their past experience. New elections will be held within 90 days, as required by the Constitution, and all steps possible under human control will be taken to make them free and fair by all standards.

For the interim period, I have appointed Balakh Sher Mazari as the caretaker prime minister, who took the oath of office a short time ago. I hope that he will discharge his important and crucial responsibilities during this interim period to the best of his capability. The decision to dissolve the National Assembly was not a pleasant one, but the interests of the nation and the country and the future of the democratic system are such a great objective that even the bitterest of pills must be swallowed. People come and go, the important element is the country. Our survival depends on the country's security and prosperity, and it is also the guarantee of our national existence. May God keep Pakistan secure, and may democracy flourish in Pakistan as democracy is inevitable for Pakistan. Occasional crises and the people deviating from the path of moderation and with greed for power cannot shake the nation's unflinching faith in democracy and the people's firm commitment to the democratic system. Democracy is our destination and we, God willing, will always be in pursuit of this destination. May God give us wisdom, intelligence, and self-confidence, so that in this national endeavor we accomplish all our tasks with success.

Amen. Long live Pakistan.

### President Details Parliament Dissolution

BK1804195093 Islamabad PTV Television Network  
in Urdu 1801 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Special News Bulletin]

[Text] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed the prime minister and his cabinet. Addressing a news conference at the President House in Islamabad tonight, the president announced the dissolution of the National Assembly.

[Begin Ishaq Khan recording in English] Bismillah al-rahman al-rahim [In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate] The president, having considered the situation in the country, the events that have taken place in the circumstances, the contents and consequences of the prime minister's speech on 17th April 1993, and among others, for the reasons mentioned below is of the opinion that the government of the federation, cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and an appeal to the electorate is necessary.

A. The mass resignations of the members of the opposition and of considerable numbers from the treasury benches, including several ministers, inter-alia, showing their desire to seek fresh mandate from the people has resulted in the government of the federation and the

National Assembly losing the confidence of the people and that the dissention therein has nullified its mandate.

B. The prime minister had a meeting with the president in March and April and the last on 14 April 1993, when the president urged him to take positive steps to resolve the grave international and national issues, and the problems confronting the country and the nation, was anxiously looking forward to the announcement of concrete measures by the government to improve the situation. Instead, the prime minister in his speech on 17 April 1993 chose to divert the people's attention by making false and malicious allegations against the president of Pakistan, who is head of state and represents the unity of the republic. The tenor of the speech was that the government could not be carried on in accordance with the provision of the Constitution. And, he advanced his own reasons and theory, which in fact are unwarranted and misleading. The prime minister tried to cover up the failures and defaults of the government, although he was repeatedly apprised of the real reason, which he even accepted, and agreed to rectify by specific measures on an urgent basis. Further, the prime minister's speech is tantamount to a call for agitation and in any case, the speech and his conduct amounts to subversion of the Constitution.

C. Under the Constitution, the federation and the provinces are required to exercise their executive, and legislative authority is demarcated and defined, and there are specific institutional provisions to ensure its working in the interest of the integrity, sovereignty, solidarity, and well-being of the federation and to protect the autonomy granted to the provinces by creating specific constitutional institutions consisting of federal and provincial representatives. But the government of the federation has failed to uphold and protect this as required, inter alia: 1) the Council of Common Interest under article 153, which is responsible only to the Parliament, has not discharged its constitutional functions to exercise its powers as required by Article 153 and 154 and in relation to Article 161, and particularly in the context of privatization of industries in regulation to item three of part two of the federal legislative list and item 34 of the concurrent legislative list. [sentence as heard]. This, I am afraid has become a little technical and we will have to consult the Constitution and [words indistinct] will improve in scope of what I am saying is for this particular section is concerned. 2) the National Economic Council under Article 156 and its (?subjective) committee has been largely bypassed, inter alia, in the formulation of claims in respect of financial, commercial, social, and economic policies. 3) Constitutional powers, rights and functions of the provinces have been usurped, frustrated, and interfered with in violation of, inter-alia, Article 97.

D. Maladministration, corruption, and nepotism have reached such proportions in the Federal Government, its various bodies, authorities, and other corporations, including banks—supervised and controlled by the Federal Government, the lack of transparency in the process of privatization, and in the disposal of public general properties, which do violate the requirements of the oath of the

public representatives together with the prime minister, the ministers and the ministers of state prescribed in the Constitution and prevent the Government from functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

E. The functionaries, authorities, and agencies of the government under the direction, control, collaboration, and [word indistinct] of the prime minister and ministers unleashed a reign of terror against the opponents of the government, including political and personal rivals, relatives, and media, thus creating a situation wherein the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provision of the Constitution and the law.

F. In violation of the provisions of the Constitution: 1) the Cabinet has not been taken into confidence or decided upon numerous ordinances and matters of policy; 2) Federal ministers have for a period even been called upon not to heed the president; 3) the sources of the agencies of the government of the federation, including statutory corporations, authorities, and banks, have been misused for political purposes and for personal gains; 4) there has been unnecessary wastage in dissipation of public funds with the cost to the national exchequer with legal or valid justification resulting in increased deficit financing and indebtedness—both domestic and international—adversely affecting the national interest, including defense; 5) Articles 240 and 242 have been disregarded in respect of the civil services of Pakistan.

G. The serious allegations made by Begum Asaf Nawaz [wife of former Army Chief Asif Nawaz] as to the highhanded treatment meted out to her husband, the late Army chief of staff, and the further allegation as to the circumstances culminating in his death indicate that the highest functionaries of the government have been subverting the authority of the armed forces and the machinery of the government in the Constitution itself.

H. The government of the federation for the above reasons, inter alia, is not in a position to meet properly and positively the threat to the security and integrity of Pakistan and the grave economic situation confronting the country, necessitating the requirement of a fresh mandate from the people of Pakistan.

Now, therefore, I, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 2-D of Article 58 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and all other powers enabling me, hereby dissolve the National Assemblies with immediate effect and dismiss the prime minister and the cabinet which will cease to hold office forthwith. [end recording]

#### **Caretaker Prime Minister Holds News Conference**

BK1904095793 Islamabad *THE NEWS in English*  
19 Apr 93 pp 1, 11

[Exerpts] Islamabad—Prime Minister Balkh Shar Mazari in his first informal press talk at the Aiwan-e-Sadr [President's House] said that if there are cases and



proof against former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif then he would definitely be arrested.

"My priority will be an honest government," announced the new Prime Minister who now heads a two-man cabinet in the interim set-up. He took oath of his office at exactly 10:10 p.m. Mazari insisted that his was a national government rather than a caretaker but insisted: "I hope elections will take place in 90 days."

Admitting that he was very nervous Mazari pleaded with the big crowd of journalists: "Please give me more time as I am not as yet prepared." His nomination confirmed speculations that the next Prime Minister would also be from the Punjab. The soft spoken Parliamentarian from Dera Ghazi Khan who was acceptable to both PPP [Pakistan People's Party] and the Muslim League has brought with him Hamid Nasir Chattha who was the first to openly start a rebellion against Nawaz Sharif, and Farooq Leghari, former deputy leader of opposition in the National Assembly.

Though it is a PPP and Muslim League government Hamid Nasir Chattha says, "I am yet to be introduced to Benazir Bhutto. We have never met." Leghari said, "This is a government of national consensus and all the PDA [People's Democratic Alliance] members have resigned from the Assemblies." Mazari said that he would soon expand his cabinet. [passage omitted]

Among those who attended swearing in ceremony of Prime Minister Balkh Sher Mazari were COAS [Chief of Army Staff] Gen. Abdul Waheed, Air Marshal Syed Masood, Chairman Joint Chief of Staff, General Shamim. Admiral Saeed, the naval chief and the Speaker National Assembly, Gohar Ayub Khan were absent. The Speaker will remain in office till a new one takes over. Others who were present included Roedad Khan, Mir Afzal, Anwar Saifullah and Hussain Haqqani.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan did not take any questions from the large contingent of journalists present at the Aiwan-e-Sadr but noticing the impatience of the media men said, "If you hear my telecast later tonight then many of your questions would be answered." One of his closest advisers was more interested in the reaction of the media. He asked, "What do you think? Are you happy?"

Dissolution of the Assemblies was not totally unexpected. Not after the former ambitious industrialist Prime Minister, in the words of the President, tried to "openly subvert the constitution."

The President met with the Punjab Assembly Speaker Manzoor Wattoo in the morning and then went to the Turkish Embassy to sign the condolence book. Then there was a flurry of press conferences all over town and it became difficult for the press to keep up. In the end it appeared to be just a deception plan while the President did his homework.

Of special interest to the Pakistani media which had faced tyranny at the hands of Nawaz Sharif government

was the President's special mention in his dissolution speech of the atrocities of Nawaz Sharif against his opponents and the national media.

### **TNFJ Party To Quit PDA Over Bhutto 'Compromise'**

BK2004103393 Islamabad THE NATION in English  
20 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] Rawalpindi (PPA)—An important ally of the People's Democratic Alliance (PDA), TNFJ [Terhik-i-Nifaz-i-Fiqah-i-Jafria] has decided to quit PDA because of the alleged compromise of PDA leader Benazir Bhutto with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan after which the president established the national government of interim period by dissolving the assembly.

The decision to quit PDA was decided in the meeting of Central Cabinet and political cell of TNFJ which was held in the headquarters of the party. The meeting chaired by its chief Allama Sadiq Ali Naqvi thrashed out the whole political scenario prevailing in the country particularly the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The meeting cited that before meeting with the president the leader of PDA had not taken into confidence the heads of the component parties of PDA which was a matter of concern for us. During the meeting the TNFJ also deliberated the resolutions by APC [All-People's Council] and PDA in the recent past.

### **Sharif Addresses Supporters at Rally in Rawalpindi**

BK1904111993 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1101 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] ISLAMABAD, April 19 (AFP)—[Passage omitted] In Rawalpindi more than 2,000 of Sharif's supporters staged a noisy demonstration against the president.

Sharif, who earlier took over as chief of his Pakistan Muslim League after his unanimous election despite opposition by the party's pro-president faction, addressed the crowd, attacking the president's [word indistinct] powers.

He told the responsive crowd that he would not rest till the present unjust system, which gave the president power to oust him, was changed.

"We are up against the enemies of Pakistan," he said adding that his dismissal has angered the entire nation which would never forget the president's action. He was accompanied at the rally by his intelligence chief who resigned after Ishaq Khan sacked Sharif.

His political ally and Pakistan's ambassador to the United States Abida Hussain also abandoned her post after the presidential action, as did Mohammed Azhar, governor of his home province Punjab and another close Sharif ally.

Sources said protest rallies were also held in the Punjab capital of Lahore where Sharif supporters burned tyres and blocked roads.

News reports said shops were closed in some small towns as a mark of protest by business communities, but no major incidents of violence were reported.

### **Sharif Accuses President of Conspiring Against Army**

*BK2104094993 Karachi DAWN in English  
21 Apr 93 pp 1, 19*

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Islamabad, April 20—Deposed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif here on Tuesday accused President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of conspiring against the armed forces by trying to pit them against the politicians.

"The President is playing 'a dirty game' to have direct clash between the army and the politicians," he alleged.

Speaking at a news conference former Prime Minister denied that he developed differences with the President over the appointment of New Chief of the Army Staff.

"I do not know why Ishaq Khan has lied and why he is trying to drag the army in the politics," Nawaz Sharif alleged. He pointed out that after the dissolution of National Assembly efforts were being made to destabilise the provincial governments specially that of Punjab.

He said earlier the President had tried to create differences with his younger brother Shahbaz Sharif and now he was further creating rift between various political groups in Punjab.

Nawaz Sharif claimed that the country has plunged into total chaos and uncertainty after the dissolution of the National Assembly and the dismissal of his government. There was a crash on stock exchange; investment has stopped and the country has virtually reached to a standstill position after the removal of his government."

He said the President was currently busy in horse-trading and trying to purchase his men both at the Centre and in the province of Punjab. Nawaz Sharif said the delay in the dissolution of the provincial assemblies is being witnessed just because the fact that "they are unable so far to break my people."

The deposed Prime Minister was of the view that caretaker government in the centre was not functioning at all and "the President is failing in getting people to be inducted in this so-called new arrangement."

"President is ruling the country and he has no respect and love for institutions and I urge the nation to start an agitation against the greedy Ishaq Khan because he does not deserve pardon or mercy," he charged.

The former premier said he really did not know why his government was overthrown by the President specially

when I curbed my ego only in the national interest and stopped talking about the 8th Amendment and nominated him for next presidential election." [no opening quotation mark as published]

Asked whether he was prepared for accountability and ready to go to jail, Nawaz Sharif said he would very much welcome this process of accountability provided Ishaq Khan also initiate this process against his people, relatives and those who served late Jam Sadiq Ali. He said he has not forgotten the corruption done by Frontier and Balochistan governments with the connivance of the President.

"I cannot be terrified by such things that they would put me behind the bar. They must know that I have gone beyond these things and prepared to face even death," he claimed.

Moreover, he said what happened to the accountability and references started against Ms. Benazir Bhutto and her colleagues. "There was no substance in the references against Ms Bhutto and others and that was why they were thrown back on his (President) face." This is quite interesting to note that for the first time former premier openly talked about the references against Ms. Bhutto and said that they have no substance and that they were politically motivated.

However he also accused Ms Benazir of changing her position and ultimately having sat with a person whom she used to strongly criticise. "Both the President and Ms Bhutto have compromised their positions and as such cannot escape public wrath. I am really shocked over the U-turn taken by Ms. Bhutto," he added.

He also claimed that his stand on 8th Amendment was vindicated after Ms. Bhutto, who considers herself the champion of democracy, did not extend him the support to annul this menace. But he vowed to remove 8th Amendment after coming into power again. "The first thing we would do is after coming to power, to get rid of this notorious amendment so that in future people should not fall prey to it."

Answering a question he said he has come to know that the caretaker government has decided to pursue his economic policies. But there is no use now because they have brought unprecedented harm to the economy by illegally and unconstitutionally removing my government." [no open quotation mark as published]

He called upon the politicians to work for having the parliamentary system in the country in order to strengthen democracy and get rid of those who were ruling by dividing them in various groups.

To a question Nawaz Sharif challenged the President to prove any single violation that he made in any matter. He told a reporter that he and his party was fully prepared for the general election to be held on July 14.

Responding to another question Nawaz Sharif said 90 percent people in Punjab were supporting him but the

legislators were being purchased while offering them bribe and various other incentives. He said the President who praised his government's performance in Parliament's December 22 session was now trying to find weaknesses in him just for his own vested interest.

### **Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Chief Calls for President's Removal**

*BK1904092593 Islamabad THE NATION in English  
19 Apr 93 p 4*

[Text] Karachi—President of Tehrik-i-Istiqlal and a PDA [People's Democratic Alliance] leader Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan has called for removal of President Ghulam Ishaq as he is "responsible for the present unsavoury situation in the country."

Addressing a Press conference here on Sunday he said that other PDA partners will also join him in the struggle for removal of the president. He held President Ishaq Khan responsible for the present turmoil in Sindh province and said due to his intervention the Army has not been able to "haul up the 72 big fish" involved in heinous crime.

He declared the charges levelled by Nawaz Sharif against Ghulam Ishaq Khan correct and said he was trying to destabilize the elected government. He also promised to raise the matter in the meeting of the heads of PDA parties, which will be held soon.

He ruled out any possibility of Martial Law in the country in the near future and hoped Prime Minister would still be steadfast on Eighth Amendment and oppose the nomination of President Ishaq Khan for the second term. "We will now press Nawaz Sharif to hold fresh elections and hope he would hold talks with PDA so that he should become powerful in the democratic system."

### **Awami National Party Leader Supports Sharif**

*BK1904091793 Islamabad THE NATION in English  
19 Apr 93 p 12*

[Text] Peshawar—Awami National Party's [ANP] Begum Nasim Wali Khan termed dissolution of the Assemblies killing of the democratic institutions. Talking to THE NATION telephone from her Wali Bagh residence Sunday evening, Begum Nasim Wali Khan said that they had struggled a lot to save the assemblies but in vain. She said that despite their hectic efforts, no one was ready to bring flexibility in his stand. However, she said that again the democratic institutions were killed through a brutal way. Replying to a question, Begum Nasim Wali Khan reaffirmed her party stand of supporting dismissed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in his efforts for strengthening of the democratic institutions. She said that they will call an emergency meeting of the ANP central committee in which they would chalk out their future line of action.

### **Officials Resign in Protest of Assembly Dissolution**

*BK1904101393 Islamabad THE NATION in English  
19 Apr 93 p 1*

[Text] Lahore (APP)—Punjabi Governor Mian Muhammad Azhar resigned from his office on Sunday evening after the decision of the dissolution of the National Assembly by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, it was announced officially. He packed up his personal belongings from the Governor's House and left for his residence quietly Sunday evening.

The Director Intelligence Bureau, Brig. [Brigadier] (Retd) Imtiaz Ahmed here on Sunday resigned from his post. When asked about reason he said "on principle".

Our Correspondent from Washington adds: Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, Syeda Abida Hussain, has resigned from her post on Sunday in protest to the dissolution of Assemblies by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. She has said that in dislodging the elected government of Nawaz Sharif and dissolving the Assemblies, Ghulam Ishaq Khan has held his personal interest over the larger national interest.

### **Intelligence Bureau Sealed; Army Deployed**

*BK2004102693 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English  
20 Apr 93 p 1*

[Text] Islamabad, April 19—The Intelligence Bureau [IB] was sealed late last night following the dissolution of the assemblies, it was learnt.

The Army has been deployed at the the IB. Director Intelligence Bureau Brigadier (Retd) Imtiaz who was a confidant of the former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif had already resigned on his own.

### **Spy Chief Dismissed; Karachi Army Commander Transferred**

*BK1904092693 Peshawar THE FRONTIER POST  
in English 19 Apr 93 p 1*

[Text] Islamabad—The Directorate-General [DG] Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) Lt. General Javed Nasir has been removed from his office with immediate effect from Saturday, The Frontier Post learnt through reliable sources.

His immediate junior in the organisation will act as the acting DG until a new appointment is made. Lt. General Javed Nasir was appointed DG ISI some two years back during the tenure of Nawaz Sharif as prime minister. He was considered 'Nawaz Sharif's man' in the political circles.

In another development, the corps commander of Karachi Lt General Naseer Akhtar has also been transferred from post. It was learnt on good authority that Lt. General Naseer Akhtar himself requested the COAS [chief of army staff] General Abdul Waheed for his transfer.



### Government Seen Sustained by Narcotics Trade

93AS0677E Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English  
16 Mar 93 p 8

[Article by Aabha Dixit: "A Pak of Dirty Money"]

[Text] As is customary, a new administration in Washington has produced a spate of reports by official and semi-official organisations. Each organisation has an idea, interest or strategy to promote. Therefore, it is not surprising to find influential think tanks, former officials and government bodies seeking an increase in their budget outlays, presenting a grim picture of the nature of the threat they argue the United States faces from the rest of the world.

In most scenarios, the threat has been deliberately exaggerated. But in one area, the Cassandras have managed to get it right. A Central Intelligence Agency report "Heroin in Pakistan: Sowing the Wind" accurately reveal the extent of Pakistan's involvement in the drugs trade.

The CIA report, "leaked" to the New York daily NEWS-DAY, has stated the infamous Inter Services Intelligence which ran the Afghan war was deeply involved in the export of narcotics. Immense profits from this trade were used to fund separatist movements in India. The report also highlighted how heroin trade has become big business for every political leader from President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Drug traffickers enjoy immunity and privileges denied to even diplomats—certainly those from India. They are members of the national and provincial assemblies. Some have even become ministers and governors and others act as the real powers behind the throne. According to Ms Benazir Bhutto, over 65 percent of sitting legislators have proven drug connections. They have the wherewithal, including unlimited resources, to buy seats.

The report has named Chaudhary Shaukat Ali Bhatti, a member of the Punjab assembly, as the kingpin of the nexus that has developed between the drug smugglers and Khalistani terrorists. But curiously, the CIA report absolves the former president, General Zia ul Haq, from being part of the drug cartel. There has, however, been overwhelming evidence that General Zia was aware super profits from the drug trade were laundered to line the pockets of his cronies and fund the jihad across both borders of the country.

George Trober, a Norwegian drug trafficker and Hisayoshi Maruyama, a Japanese drug scout, who were caught in the West, were reported to have confessed that drug dealers had connections right up to people close to General Zia. The Norwegian drug bust led to the imprisonment of Zia's personal banker, Hamid Hasnain.

The US government has acknowledged the authenticity of the report but issued a guarded statement saying "we do not necessarily agree with any of the information and judgments contained in it." It is not too difficult to understand why the Clinton administration has chosen to softpedal the issue.

Only a few months back, the outgoing Bush administration had praised the Pakistan government for its anti-narcotics activity and released aid for the coming year. This was despite the US Congress's opposition, in light of the Pressler Amendment, to financial grants for Pakistan. But the Clinton administration has not accepted its predecessor's analysis and according to the FRONTIER POST, Washington has informally asked Pakistan to hand over 20 notable figures who are involved in drug smuggling. While Islamabad has sought to provide an upbeat picture of Washington's stand, the moot point is that the Clinton administration has not rejected the facts provided in the CIA report.

The significance of the report lies in the fact it brings together, probably for the first time, the range of charges that have appeared in the international press on Pakistan's clandestine activities. The BCCI [Bank of Credit and Commerce International] scandal and the irrefutable links between the Pakistani operators of the bank and the drug cartel have been the subject of scrutiny by the US Congress. Similarly, the US had unsuccessfully asked for the extradition of several Pakistani nationals including members of the national assembly to face trial in the US for exporting drugs. Under pressure as a result of the CIA disclosures, Islamabad has recently agreed to extradite Mian Mohammad Azam to face drug charges. The Pakistan International Airlines has been fined \$15 million with condition of forfeiture of its aircraft after the recovery of 50 kilograms of heroin from the residence of its New York manager. As the complete report is still a closely guarded secret, it is not known whether it describes official attempts by other countries to crack down on the drug menace unleashed by the Pakistan based cartel.

In the past few weeks, traditional friends of Islamabad have begun taking tougher postures on Pakistan's involvement in the trade. The Saudis have publicly warned Islamabad that if "smuggling of illicit drugs continued unabated it would stop import of manpower from (Pakistan)." It has also been reported over 250 Pakistani nationals have been arrested on drug related charges in the past six months and 106 of them are to be executed for pushing drugs in the desert kingdom.

The FRONTIER POST wrote Pakistani embassy personnel too have been found guilty and lamented "Pakistan's image is being sullied as more and more of its nationals get apprehended for narcotics smuggling in foreign lands... The Middle East, Europe and America will soon be virtually closed to those holding Pakistani passports." All this has finally forced the Pakistani immigration and customs authorities to "become strict" with outbound Pakistanis, specially those leaving for Riyadh. If Islamabad has shown spineless behaviour in bringing the drug barons to book, the Saudi government has shown how the "big fish" from Pakistan can be caught and sentenced.

In a subsequent development, Riyadh has named 150 heroin smugglers it wants extradited to Saudi Arabia to face trial. The only case that the Pakistan Narcotics

Control Board repeatedly highlights pertains to one Bakht Nabir, the son of a member of the national assembly, Qadar Gul Mohammed. He continues to be imprisoned despite pressure from tribal politicians of the federally administered areas.

It is not only the Saudis who have publicly expressed the sense of frustration and anger at Islamabad's inaction in preventing drug exports. The United Arab Emirates government, using the disturbances that overseas Pakistanis created after the Babri Masjid demolition, has refused to allow the return of the drug lords who were expelled from the sheikhdom.

The Turks are not far behind with Ankara, working closely with international agencies, successfully indicting 12 Pakistani drug smugglers intending to carry 20 tonnes of heroin into the country. The Iranians too have issued a stern warning and complained about Pakistan's failure to check drug smugglers operating in areas bordering Iran.

The West has found Islamabad's defence unconvincing. According to Pakistan's minister for narcotics control, Rana Chander Singh, over 190 tonnes of drugs valued at Rs 409 million were confiscated in 1992. They included 188 tonnes of hashish, 2.9 tonnes of heroin and 3.4 tonnes of opium. The minister also stated 80 tonnes of hashish were burnt to mark the Year Against Drugs Campaign.

For a country that had produced, by conservative estimates, 2500 metric tonnes of heroin in 1992 alone, the seizures symbolise the entirely inadequate attempts, perhaps deliberately so, to control narcotics production. While the government in Islamabad possibly spends more in advertising its anti-narcotics "achievements," its attempts to build an infrastructure are abysmally poor. According to the fourth National Survey on Drug Abuse conducted by the government, there were 1.7 million drug addicts. But unofficial figures put the figure in the 3-5 million range.

The drug trade in recent years has seen the entry of pharmaceutical companies. There have been reports these companies are providing phenobarbitone that raises the addiction inducing factor of heroin. By 1990, methylfantanyl, a chemical that makes heroin 25 times more potent, was indigenously developed giving the drug pushers manifold profits and allowed the "illicit trade (to be) carried out without any let or hindrance."

The CIA report has provided an insight into how the US has been collecting information on Islamabad's infamous drug deals. The report also betrays another uncomfortable fact—the US's adherence to drug nonproliferation was always sacrificed at the altar of political expediency. To secure unhindered supply routes to the Afghan mujahideen, Washington was prepared to ruin the Pakistani society and destabilise the border provinces in India.

The CIA report may have been "leaked" at an appropriate time, to gain additional funding for its narcotics control programme, but its revelations should spur US

Congress and the Clinton administration to work closely and vigorously to make Pakistan turn the heroin production taps off.

For long Islamabad has viewed narco-power as legitimate business. But as neighbouring countries get increasingly unsettled by drug proliferation, the time has come for Washington to work in close tandem with other states in the region to force Pakistan take stern action against the drug lords. Former US ambassador, Mr Robert Oakley's prophetic fears of a Colombia type situation emerging have become a reality. Pakistani field officials go much further and contend, "We are facing the biggest drug problem in the world. It could make Colombia's and Southeast Asia's drug production look like peanuts."

But having allowed Islamabad to pursue the drug option for so long, heroin trade has become, as the report admits, the "lifeblood of the Pakistani economy and government. The key question is whether the establishment in Islamabad will allow its own ruination to save other societies?

#### Scope of Drug Baron's Power Viewed

BK2904111393 Islamabad THE NEWS in English  
29 Apr 93 pp 1, 10

[Text] Karachi—Powerful western and Middle Eastern countries are now watching Pakistan closely for its involvement in allegedly promoting drug trafficking and international terrorism have found new and explosive evidence to suggest that the country's top drug barons not only enjoy absolute immunity against the law but their area of influence was growing to dangerous levels. [sentence as published] Their increasing power has turned Pakistan into an "Asian Colombia," according to Western and Arab diplomatic sources in Pakistan.

Senior Pakistani Drug Enforcement officials confirmed that the activities of one of the Afridis, the man identified by almost all Western antinarcotic agencies as one of the top drug barons operating from Pakistan, in past one month in Islamabad, has busted Pakistan's claim before the international community of anti-drug agencies that it was leading a "jihad" against major drug traffickers. "Pakistan may never be able to counter the argument that drug barons in this country have gained unparalleled power and influence and that top functionaries of the government are directly responsible for this state of affairs," said an Arab diplomat monitoring the drug scene from Pakistan.

Beside dozens of pending drug probes in Europe and the United States, the multi-millionaire Afridi is an absconder for his alleged involvement in cases where more than 25 metric tons of hashish was seized on two separate occasions in Karachi, the Dutch port city of Rotterdam and the Belgian city of Antwerp. He is wanted by the Drugs Enforcement Cell and the Intelligence and Investigation branches of the Customs.

Even though Afridi was an absconder in two drugs cases and the Western anti-drug agencies were naming him as one of the most active drug traffickers from Pakistan, the caretaker administration of the post Ziaul Haq period did not take any notice when he sneaked into national politics from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of the NWFP [North-West Frontier Province].

He along with his trusted aide, a Senator, were the people who ensured that a majority of the FATA members joined Nawaz Sharif in his attempt to overthrow the government of Ms Benazir Bhutto through a vote of no-confidence in 1990. Some of Ms Bhutto's aides had tried to counter this move by promising a release on bail for Anwar Khattak, a close associate of Afridi in exchange for four FATA votes.

Anwar Khattak was released on bail by the Special Judge Customs, but a newspaper has already disclosed this "shady" arrangement and it forced Ms Bhutto to order a rearrest of Khattak. She took the bold step that also cost her four crucial votes in the National Assembly. Khattak was arrested in early 1989 under direct orders from former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and it was considered a major blow to Afridi's local syndicate of traffickers.

In the 1990 elections Afridi organised several public rallies in the NWFP for the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad [IJI] and several independent sources confirmed that he pumped enormous sums of money into the election campaign of the IJI. This not only helped him win the elections as an MNA [Member of National Assembly], but also paid back by inducting his righthand man the senator as a Minister in the cabinet of PM [Prime Minister] Nawaz Sharif.

As the tension between President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif climaxed to the point of no return last month, highly knowledgeable sources revealed, the presidential camp contacted Afridi through NWFP Chief Minister Mir Afzal Khan and asked him to play his role to minister support for the president. On March 29 Afridi along with another MNA [member of the National Assembly] from FATA and the Senator called on the president and met him for more than an hour.

Soon after this meeting Afridi announced the demise of the Nawaz Sharif government at a dinner held at his posh Islamabad bungalow for leading bureaucrats and mid-level politicians. He also demonstrated his influence when in the next 48 hours the senator resigned from his cabinet position by levelling serious charges against the Nawaz Sharif government.

His resignation coincided with the pledge for full support for the president from other FATA members.

When Balkh Sher Mazari took over as caretaker prime minister, amongst the first visitors he received as the new Chief Executive of Pakistan was Afridi, and the PM's media advisors considered that meeting important enough for it to make the nine o'clock news on Pakistan Television [PTV].

But, Balkh Sher Mazari was not the first caretaker prime minister of Pakistan to meet and announce his meeting with a leading drug baron. When Ms Bhutto's government was toppled and Mustafa Jatoi was installed as the caretaker prime minister by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, his first few visitors included Sakhi Dost Jan of Balochistan. Sakhi Dost Jan Notezal, now in prison for his alleged involvement in the seizure of 1.7 metric tons of heroin and 8 metric tons of hashish from the Balochistan border town of Dalbindin, was already named in that case when the Balochistan strongman Nawaz Akbar Bugti asked Jatoi to see him and to make sure that the PTV showed it to the world in the nine o'clock news.

Pakistani and Western drug officials estimate that between themselves Sakhi Dost Jan and Afridi control much of the hashish and heroin trade in Pakistan and both of them are considered as two of the wealthiest drug traders from this country. According to one reliable estimate, they operate more than 100 makeshift heroin processing factories in the areas controlled by the Afridis and Notezals in the border areas of NWFP and Balochistan respectively.

These factories yield a huge turnover of drugs. In only two separate cases reported from Balochistan in the past three years a whopping 5000 kg of heroin was seized.

Sakhi Dost Jan is involved in one of those cases and is waiting for a judgement from the Supreme Court on his appeal against conviction from the lower courts. The accused involved in the world's biggest seizure in Makran, though identified, have not yet been arrested and the two-year-old case has already been sent into cold storage.

Afridi's brother recently told a reporter that his brother "now a multimillionaire businessman" started his career as the truck driver. Notezal tribesman in Dalbindin, Balochistan say that Sakhi Dost Jan, clearly the richest man in Balochistan, also started his career as a truck driver. Afridi's family members now boast that he spent Rs[rupees]280 million to build his house in Khyber Agency. Sakhi Dost's fleet of personal vehicles now run into several dozen.

"It is shocking to see that such notorious drug barons have access to the offices of the president and the prime minister," said a Western diplomat who felt that "Pakistan will face a tough time explaining the growing influence of drug traffickers in Pakistan."

Pakistan's inability to strike against the drug barons is already taking its toll. Saudi King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz had warned former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif during the latter's last visit to Saudi Arabia that Pakistan's failure to stem the flow of heroin to the kingdom might cause irreparable damage to the bilateral relations and could affect the future of two million Pakistani workers in Saudi Arabia. Last year Saudi authorities beheaded 88 Pakistani drug pushers and arrested more than 250. Saudi authorities are now waiting for Pakistan to track down the mafia involved in sending innocent people as drug couriers to that country.

### Government Efforts To Create Islamic Society Viewed

93AS0758C Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 16 Mar 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Efforts To Create an Islamic Society"]

[Text] The efforts of the present government to continue the implementation of the Islamic social and welfare systems has had practical results in Sindh where a large scale distribution of land to landless peasants has taken place. It appears that land distribution will be carried out in other provinces as well. Through the reform of labor laws, employees in factories, industry, business, and other organizations are being granted privileges. The prime minister's tours are a link in this chain of efforts to end injustice and oppression and redress the grievances of the ordinary people. A regular cabinet committee headed by the prime minister is giving attention to improving law and order, ending social corruption, providing cheap justice to individuals in their own localities, and improving the effectiveness of administrative answerability in government departments. The end of sectarian bias and the obliteration of drugs are among this committee's priorities.

Pakistan was founded in the name of Islam and the religious salvation of the country lies in practicing Islam. The people of Pakistan had hoped that a social system would be established based on Islamic social justice; that individuals would have access to cheap and speedy justice near their own homes; that the society would be purged of corruption and that those who committed social crimes in government offices or in everyday life would be brought to justice so that the rule of law would remain active and the enemies of society would be brought to justice. These hopes, however, are turning to despair. In spite of tall claims, the past governments did nothing, and no practical measures were taken to end social corruption, provide jobs, and establish a system based on Islamic social justice. The Sharif government is to be commended for the important steps it has taken to end unemployment and remove many social shortcomings. But speedy measures were not taken to ensure the effectiveness of these measures, to bring them to logical conclusions, and to spread the benefits among the people; as a result, the people are becoming doubtful.

One can say with certainty that, irrespective of their general civic views and philosophy, the people of Pakistan are extremely disgusted with the growing sectarianism and plunder in the name of factional differences. It is the sincere hope of the people that effective laws will be passed not only to end sectarianism but to bring under control sectarian organizations and their armed bands. We appeal to the cabinet committee members in general and to the cabinet committee leader in particular to proceed speedily toward the objectives decided upon and to put forward recommendations for the passage of laws which would achieve all the objectives set forth by the committee within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. We hope that the opposition will cooperate fully in

passing laws to achieve the committee's useful objectives, because the committee hopes to achieve the same goals as those claimed by the opposition.

### Trend of Condemning Muslim Sects as Non-Muslims Regretted

93AS0757H Lahore THE NATION in English  
23 Mar 93 p 9

[Article by Aziz-Ud-Din Ahmad: "The Blasphemy Law and Its Victims"; italicized words as published]

[Text] Ziaul Haq introduced section 295-C-PPC in 1986 in order to further establish his Islamic credentials and to bolster his image. The section reads: "Whosoever by words either spoken or written, or by visible representation or by any imputation, innuendo or insinuation, directly or indirectly defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) shall be punished with death or imprisoned for life and shall be liable to fine."

Nobody is today more liable to be unjustly targeted by the blasphemy law than a common Muslim. The law can be interpreted in ways that may be disastrous for him. Anybody with a grudge against him can bribe or pressure a police officer and get him booked in a case that can be as dangerous as a murder case, or even more so. Once involved in such a case, bogus though it might prove to be later on, the poor soul is harassed and pushed around from court to court. A lawyer will be afraid of fighting his case and a custodian of law of releasing him even on bail. A vocal minority consisting of religious extremists will be after him, some of them even ready to murder him. A section of the press, dependent on sensational items for sales will scandalise him in order to increase its circulation, and sectarian parties which capitalise on these issues in order to gain cheap popularity will pressurise the government to pursue the case till he is convicted (PBUH) even when the government and investigation agencies are convinced of his innocence. And all this in the name of the Holy Prophet whom we justly call "*Shafi el Muznabeen*," or the intercessor on the part of the singular. For was it not he who forgave even the worst enemies of Islam and of his own family at the time of the victory at Makkah?

A Professor of Islamiat who is also a *hafiz* has recently been booked for blasphemy on the report of a third year student belonging to his college. According to the FIR [First Information Report] the Professor had passed some "objectionable" remarks about the function of intercession (*shafaat*) on the part of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Now there are different opinions among various schools of thought among Muslims on this and a number of similar issues. The arguments on both sides are so abstruse that a layman can hardly follow them. There have been *munazaras*, or religious debates, on subjects like the omnipresence of the Holy Prophet PBUH and whether he possessed the knowledge of *gheb*, or the unknown, and whether he was *nur*, that is pure



light, or *bashar*, which means just a human being. I remember my Brelvi teacher, a renowned man of his own school of thought, claiming that not only were those who held an opinion opposite to his own *kafirs*, but even a person who doubted their being so was also a *kafir*. He held that those who did not believe the Prophet (PBUH) was *noor* or disbelieved he was omnipresent committed blasphemy. Conversely a school of thought that opposes the Brelvis regards their peculiar opinions as *shirk*, or a belief in polytheism rather than in one God, something totally opposed to Islamic teachings: By ascribing divine characteristics like omnipresence or omniscience to human beings, a person no more remains a Muslim according to them. They also assert that a man would be punished by Allah in case he commits sins and nobody would be in a position to intercede for him.

These religious debates are far from being over. They indicate that intolerance is on the increase in Pakistan and is threatening the very integrity of the country as one sect of Muslims after another is being decried as opposed to Islam. There is a move to get another bill passed, one demanding death for those who denigrate the *sahaba*, or the companions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Thus Shias, the second largest sect of Islam, are to be targeted for they are critical of some of the companions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). If things are allowed to continue in this direction the next logical demand would be to include the Muslim saints in this category and demand death for anybody who commits sacrilege by doubting, for instance, the supernatural powers that they are supposed by some to possess.

Currently one of the most outstanding personalities of Pakistan known all over the world for his great service to the people of this country is facing trial in a case of blasphemy. Very few Pakistanis are as well-known abroad as Dr Akhtar Hamid Khan, who had resigned in the forties as an ICS [expansion not given] officer to serve fellow human beings. He is the author of the well-known Commilla project which played key role in the uplift of the people of that district in East Pakistan. The blood of rural people of Commilla was being sucked by money lenders when Akhtar Hamid Khan launched his project which taught them how to rely upon their own resources and get rid of the *banias*. Later on, Akhtar Hamid Khan settled in Karachi where he initiated his Orangi Pilot Project, encompassing a population more than that of the Gujranwala city, a scheme of social uplift through self-reliance. Besides these two projects which bespeak of his devotion to suffering mankind, Akhtar Hamid Khan has been a moving spirit behind schemes like the Agha Khan Rural Support Programme and the National Rural Support Programme.

Akhtar Hamid Khan is not only a great social organiser and a practical man, he possesses a unique blend of Western and Islamic knowledge. Besides having received the best of Western education, he has spent time studying at both the Jamia Millia and Deoband. Recently while he was busy pursuing his social uplift activities, he received the rudest shock of his life when a

man working under him whom he had dismissed got a story against him published in a Karachi weekly. According to this story Akhtar Hamid Khan had given an interview to an Indian journal in which he had committed blasphemy. A case was registered against him at Karachi but he was cleared by FIA [Federal Investigation Agency] after necessary investigation. The *ulema* belonging to Orangi had given a *fatwa* totally exonerating him and declaring that the case against him was false. Two years later another case was registered against Akhtar Hamid Khan in Multan on the basis of the same report which had appeared in the Karachi weekly. After that Akhtar Hamid Khan, an eighty-year-old heart patient, had to shuttle from one court to another, and from one city to another city under the shadow of the gallows. This is the way we have rewarded him for fifty years of glorious and selfless service to his fellow countrymen!

The blasphemy law has claimed a number of non-Muslim victims also. In February this year Samundari Police registered such a case against Anwar Masih, a Christian who having once been converted to Islam had reverted to his former religion. The report against him was lodged by a local leader of the Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan, although the complainant had no direct involvement in the event. It has been reported that efforts were being made to re-convert the accused to Islam when he committed the alleged act of blasphemy.

Another Christian, Gul Masih of Sargodha, was recently awarded death sentence by a Sessions Judge on the charge of committing blasphemy. Tahir Iqbal, another Christian who had been charged with blasphemy, was sent to jail and was later found dead in his cell in mysterious circumstances.

Over zealous *maulvis* often enter into debates with non-Muslims, especially Christians, in order to convert them. There is nothing wrong with it as long as the exercise is conducted in a serious manner, not injuring the sensibilities of the target. Apparently no member of a religious minority in Pakistan will say anything which might be disrespectful to the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Such is the fear of social repercussions as well as the fear of the punishment under the blasphemy law. There are more chances of a *maulvi* injuring the religious sensibilities of the other man whose religion is not protected by any law. Things said in the heat of discussion are misreported or exaggerated in order to strike down an opponent whom the *maulvi* had failed to convince with arguments.

Similarly, no Muslim can ever dream of being disrespectful to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in our society. There can, however, be genuine differences of opinion in the interpretation of the Prophet's position between Brelvis, Wahabis and other sects of Islam. The tendency to take shelter behind the blasphemy law in order to persecute the other side could prove to be dangerous. Even more dangerous would be the effort to use this law in order to falsely implicate an opponent. A man thus

involved could even be murdered before he could establish his innocence, such is the attachment of the common man to the Holy Prophet (PBUH). In these circumstances should not the blasphemy law be amended.

### **JUI Calls for Removal of 'Un-Islamic' Constitutional Articles**

93AS0757B Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES  
in English 17 Mar 93 p 5

[Article: "Call To Remove Un-Islamic Articles From Constitution"]

[Text] Islamabad, March 16: The deputy Secretary General, Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam (JUI) and leader of Islamic Jamhoori Mahaz (UKM) Senator Hafiz Hussain Ahmad has demanded that all the un-Islamic provisions and articles should be removed from the Constitution forthwith.

In an exclusive interview with the PPI here, he said under the existing laws, the President and Governors are not answerable to any court which he maintained was an un-Islamic provision as Islam gives equal status to all from a beggar to a ruler.

He said article 248(2) of the Constitution reads "no criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President or a Governor in any court during his term of office."

Hafiz Hussain Ahmad said a specific time should be fixed for the campaign for Presidential elections which at present is indefinite as the constitution is silent on this aspect.

Responding to a question he said the IJM [Islami Jamhoori Mahaz] would not let the government to delete articles relating to Islamisation under the cover of curtailing Presidential powers by repealing eighth amendment.

He said the Constitution was violated in Sindh by uncalled for delay in the acceptance of resignations tendered by members of the Provincial Assembly. Accusing the Sindh Chief Minister of indulging in horse trading he said it should be ensured that the bye-elections in the province will be free and fair.

Referring to the visit of U.S. Ambassador Mr Monjo to interior Sindh he said the United States wants to influence the forthcoming Presidential elections and is openly meddling in the Internal Affairs of Pakistan.

Terming the Balochistan Assembly as a gossamer he said President Ghulam Ishaq Khan is using his influence to keep it intact. He alleged that members of the Provincial Assembly were summoned to Islamabad and forced to support the fragile government of Taj Muhammad Jamali.

The JUI Senator was of the view that the government is not sincere in repealing eighth amendment and was

merely using the controversy to deviate attention to the people from problems facing the country.

He said neither Prime Minister can delete eighth amendment through mere propaganda nor President can defend it by continuing the series of meetings. He said the matter is to be decided by the Parliament.

He said the negotiating team of the government did not give a written draft regarding eighth amendment and tried to seek the opinion of the party verbally.

He said at least the Opposition should evolved a joint strategy on the issue adding that the PDA stance on the controversial amendment is vague. He said Ms. Benazir Bhutto should try to come to Pakistan soon so that the Opposition could evolve a clear strategy.

Hafiz Hussain Ahmad also suggested the holding of an all parties conference (APC) of the Opposition on eighth amendment saying that the Islami Jamhoori Mahaz is ready to organise the APC if her party takes initiative in this regard.—PPI

### **Islamic Party Moves To Bring 'Positive Change' to Crisis**

BK1804093893 Islamabad THE NEWS in English  
18 Apr 93 p 11

[Text] Karachi—Qazi Hussain Ahmed, Ameer Jamaat-i-Islami [JI] Pakistan, has said his party is contacting people to bring a positive change in Pakistan's leadership.

Addressing a large gathering on the eve of 'Id Milan ['Id al-Fitr reception] and inauguration of International Islamic Exhibition organized by JI District East, he said the present leadership of the country has succumbed to American pressure to curb Islamic renaissance.

"Unfortunately, majority of the Muslim governments and rulers are with America to stop the revival of Islam. That's why, all the Islamic movements throughout the Muslim world are directly contacting masses to combat with American and western imperialism," the JI Ameer said.

Qazi Hussain said America could not afford the opposition of entire Muslim Ummah because of its economic interest. "And the term 'fundamentalist' has been driven for this purpose. But originally, every Muslim is a fundamentalist according to the definition because no one can deny following the teaching of Qu'ran."

The JI chief said after the fall of USSR, America and the western allies had targeted Islam in order to protect their imperialism and materialism. "And all those, still doubtful, will become aware of this fact within a year," the Jamaat-i-Islami chief added.

Qazi Hussain Ahmed said despite genocide of Muslims in Kashmir, Bosnia, Burma and Palestine, America and the west didn't take any step to prove their claims of

human rights. "On the other had, displaying their double standard, America is threatening Pakistan to declare it a terrorist state only for its moral support for Kashmiris," he argued.

He criticised Pakistan Government and said it was ready to roll back its nuclear programme only on American pressure. "It is only to keep away a Muslim country from the decisive factor in today's modern world but Pakistan could never protect its sovereignty from Indian aggression unless it becomes a nuclear power."

He urged the people to come forward to bring a meaningful change in the present leadership. "Change is imperative. We have not indulged ourselves in the

present tug of war between PM [prime minister] and President and are pursuing masses for a positive change."

He also lashed out at the Peshawar operation against Muslim volunteers running NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] and said the government was depriving itself of friends in the Muslim world.

Earlier addressing on this occasion, Sajida Slajik Bosnian Ambassador to Pakistan said thousands of Muslims had been brutally killed by Serbs in Bosnia besides gang rape of women and killing of infants for ethnic cleansing. [passage omitted]

### Urdu Daily Notes Sharp Drop in Foreign Exchange Reserves

BK2405162093 Karachi NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu  
13 May 93 p 9

[Editorial: "Sharp Decline in Foreign Exchange Reserves"]

[Text] According to a report, the country's foreign exchange reserves, which were \$1,040 million in the beginning of April, have now fallen to \$502 million. Likewise, the amount of Foreign Currency Account has declined by \$268 million in only 23 days, from 18 April to 11 May. The decline in the foreign exchange reserves and the growth in international trade is not at all surprising in the wake of the dissolution of the National Assembly and the state of the political instability that has been prevailing in the country for more than one month. Another reason for this situation is that every new government finds fault with the economic policies of the previous government and, just for the sake of opposition, it stops implementing those policies that have been advantageous for the country and the nation. The harm done to the domestic economic policies and the international trade activities by the current political instability is regrettable because the people had been expecting that the elected democratic institutions will remain stable and the government will complete its stipulated five-year term. Moreover, the previous government, during a short span of two and half years, had taken concrete measures at domestic and international levels to make the country economically strong. The efficacy of these steps has been recognized not only by the outside world, but also by the present caretaker government which, despite accusing the deposed government of numerous wrongdoings, has been repeatedly assuring the nation that the previous government's policies will be maintained.

There is no denying the fact that in spite of the caretaker government's pronouncements, the earlier state of uncertainty and the subsequent dissolution of the National Assembly and the dismissal of the government have caused a setback to foreign investment, international trade, and some important sectors of the economy which were beneficial to the country and the nation. The current government's double-talk on certain matters is further worsening the situation. On the one hand, the government is expressing its desire to maintain the policies of the previous government, but on the other, it is practically taking contrary steps and putting foreign investors in a quandary by accusing the previous government of indulging in corrupt practices in awarding contracts and in other dealings. This situation has led to a decline of 52.6 percent in foreign exchange reserves in just six weeks and of \$268 million in the Foreign

Currency Account in the past 23 days. Likewise, the growth of exports is also gradually declining and its graph is falling down. Even though the present government is an interim one and the general elections are expected to be definitely held on 14 July, it must take desired concrete steps during the intervening 62 days to correct the situation, otherwise the foreign exchange reserves might be reduced to nothing and the situation might deteriorate further. Therefore, the government should pay full attention to improving the economic situation, besides according highest priority to holding new elections.

### Export Target of \$8 Billion Seen Unrealistic

93AS0757F Lahore THE NATION in English  
22 Mar 93 p 8

[Editorial: "Export Target"]

[Text] Officials and exporters have expressed their reservations about the realisation of the export target set at 8 billion dollars during the early part of the current fiscal year. Estimates now place the total export earnings for the year at 7 billion dollars. And the responsibility for the one billion dollar shortfall is being laid at the doorstep of the devastating floods in September last year, recession in the cotton yarn industry and a decline in the international price of rice. In effect, the entire blame for the failure of the export industry to achieve its set target is being ascribed to factors external to the system. And yet there are internal factors which also play an important role in determining the level of exports. The regular upgrading of utility rates in general and electricity prices in particular, has led to a constant increase in the costs of production which, in turn, has rendered Pakistani products uncompetitive in comparison to others. Also of relevance is the decision of the Pakistani government not to devalue the rupee, in spite of the fact that the Indians have devalued their rupee, so that Pakistan's foreign indebtedness remains unchanged. But, this has also made our exports less competitive as compared to India's.

If the target is to achieve a meaningful increase in exports, and by this is implied an increase not based on an international price hike, the government will have to attempt a structural shift in the production base of the country. Existing export products are largely consumer products that have been witnessing a price decline in the world market since over a decade. What the government of Pakistan must do is to give a package of incentives for the establishment of a capital goods sector, goods that are not prone to downward price movements in the international market. It is only then that the ability of the monsoon to adversely affect our exports would be



severely curtailed. And export revenue would rise in direct proportion to an increase in domestic output.

### **Prospects for Islamic Economic Market Viewed**

93AS0759B Karachi JANG in Urdu 17 Mar 93 p 7

[Editorial: "Establishing an Islamic Market"]

[Text] Hamid Al Ghabed, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, told the Saudi newspaper AL RIADH in an interview that work was in progress to establish a joint market of Islamic countries. There is no doubt that the Islamic world has facilities and possesses technology as well in various fields. All that is needed is to promote cooperation and bring their various activities into alignment. Europe and other Western countries are promoting economic cooperation among themselves on a discriminatory basis. The basic idea behind a joint European market and a single Europe is to become free of U.S. hegemony through economic progress. The West has placed various kinds of restrictions on imports from Third World countries, especially Pakistan. The West's terms for making loans are the most stringent, even though the oil wealth of Arab countries lies in the banks of Western countries and fuels their economic activity. If this wealth were to be withdrawn, the entire economy of the West would collapse. Forced by economic necessity, Pakistan has had to accept the unfavorable terms imposed by the IMF and the World Bank for their loans. The pressures on Pakistan in regard to its nuclear policy are also the result of our weakness. The present situation demands that the entire Islamic world strengthen itself economically; however, the effort, sincerity, and strength of purpose required to achieve this aim are lacking to a great extent. Nevertheless, if Muslim countries should decide to establish a joint market, they could become an effective economic and political force in a short time.

### **Tax System Criticized, Reform Urged**

93AS0757G Lahore THE NATION in English  
20 Mar 93 p 6

[Article by Anjum Ibrahim: "Tax System Still a Problem"]

[Text] No one seems to be content with the taxation system in the country. The government is unhappy about its existing tax base which it claims is not only inadequate to meet its expenditure criteria but it has to further contend against resistance to pay taxes by the payees. The payees insist that the government's tax structure is not only unfair but also anomalous in certain instances and hence requires reform. Their definition of reform, so claims the government, is basically that they personally not be taxed a higher rate while all others ought to be made to do so. No, the payees disclaim, not true. But they argue that the government which has a bad record of managing the public money, not only in terms of large

scale corruption and nepotism in government departments but also in terms of determining priority expenditure which has little to do with meeting the real social needs of the people of this country, needs to reassess its expenditure priorities. Why must a country like Pakistan where over 50 percent of the population has no access to clean drinking water spend billions of rupees on a Motorway Project and a bullet train project. While accusations are made by the government and the payees against each other, yet, unfortunately, a change or reform in the tax system seems to be on nobody's agenda.

There is little doubt that the tax system does indeed require reform. Its heavy reliance on indirect taxes whose incidence is greater on the poor than on the rich militates against claims by the government that it will give justice to all. And while Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's repeated assurance to the poor of speedy justice, is related, no doubt, to legal problems yet it is pertinent to remember that a government which cannot hope to provide fairness or justice to the poor as regards the tax system, a fundamental expectation of the public, may have some difficulty in identifying what justice is all about.

But heavy reliance on indirect taxes, which account for over 80 percent of our government's tax revenue, implies that there are a lot of rich who are getting away from paying direct taxes on their income. The public well knows that the rich agriculturists are not paying any direct taxes on their income. It is also a prevalent view that this group is one of the richest in the country and also the most politically powerful. Take the National or Provincial Assembly membership for any year since the 1970s and one would find that the bulk of the members were from this class. Another angle to the almost perennial problem associated with the inability of any government to levy a tax on the landlords is the obsession of the industrialists to get it to impose such a tax. Nearly all Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the country each year make a list of recommendations for the budget which is then sent for government approval and they all have one suggestion in common: Impose a tax on the income of rich landlords. And the government officials feel that the motivation of the industrialists is to hope that greater taxes be imposed on someone other than them. Since the government itself is perennially increasing its expenditure it is always in need of a tax rise and since it cannot levy it on the agriculturists it relies mainly on upgrading old taxes or imposing new ones on the industrial sector. Thus it is no wonder that one finds increasing strike action against a budget's taxation proposals by industrialists and workers.

And then there is the angle of corruption within the Tax Department. Recently the Ministry of Finance was informed that the Tax Department had failed to realise as much revenue as the Ministry had envisaged, as stated in the budget documents for the current fiscal year. Whether the culprits are the tax payers or the collectors is difficult to judge. Suffice it to say that probably both the payee and the collector of taxes collude to rob the

exchequer of its revenue. Thus it is essential that the government turn its attention to not only reforming the existing tax system but in also ensuring that corruption is eliminated within its environs.

The tax system can be reformed by ensuring that the share of direct taxes, based on the ability-to-pay principle, be proportionately greater than that of indirect taxes as a percentage of the total tax revenue collected. And this will be achieved only if the government directly taxes the income of its rich citizens. As matters stand today the number of those paying direct taxes in Pakistan is very small and are mainly from the income earning class. What is required is the government to impose direct tax on the income of the rich landlords as well as on the income of rich traders, industrialists etc. The government must also avoid the pitfalls associated with double taxation. And ensure that all cases which pertain to corruption within the Taxation Department be severely dealt with.

But reform of the taxation system in Pakistan must also consist of a more conciliatory stance on the part of the government officials. Last year the Finance Ministry announced a whole series of tax rises, inclusive of imposition of new taxes and upgrading of old ones, obviously without consultation with those who were expected to pay. The result was strike action by those industries on which the new taxes were levied. This was followed by the decision of the Finance Minister, no doubt pressurised by the Prime Minister to withdraw over 50 percent of the taxes that he had raised in his budget speech. Surely a much better option, and certainly less embarrassing, would have been for the Finance Minister to take the payees into confidence and at least determine if his tax proposals would be acceptable prior to announcing them in the budget.

But more specifically the government of Pakistan has to reform its annual expenditure by more than its taxation system. The government must remember that just as it can label a person not paying taxes as an unpatriotic person similarly a common man can allege several things given the expenditure allocation of the government. One has only to look at the governments expenditure to realise the nature of charges that can be levelled against it: One-quarter of entire expenditure on debt servicing payments; another quarter for defence; 10 percent for

administrative expenses; and 2.5 percentage points less invested in social sector development in 1992-93 than in the previous year.

### **Editorial Criticizes \$2 Billion in Foreign Aid as Inflationary**

93AS0757E Lahore *THE NATION* in English  
25 Mar 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Foreign Aid Package"]

[Text] It has been reported that Pakistan will be receiving approximately 2 billion dollars as aid for the forthcoming fiscal year. This is inclusive of aid commitments from all international donor agencies, bilateral sources and the European Community. The bulk of these loans will be on soft terms with fairly long amortisation periods and would consist of standard normal conditionalities like lower subsidisation by the Government of Pakistan, increase in utility charges, a liberal import policy and a lower budget deficit. The government is expected to be amenable to all these recommendations except that of a lower deficit, hence it is a foregone conclusion that inflation would rise not only because of upgrading rates but also because the budget deficit is targeted to rise. And yet the entire 2 billion dollars is less in total terms than what the Government of Pakistan succeeded in getting as aid in the current fiscal year. In effect, with revenue not expected to rise due to some tax proposals being unacceptable, and the consistent failure of the government to decrease its expenditure under any head, it is evident that the budget deficit for 1993-94 would be greater than in 1992-93, requiring more and not less aid injections. That aid has decreased reflects the need for the government to either resort to domestic borrowing, thus further raising the rate of inflation, or for it to incur loans from the commercial sector abroad at high interest rates and a small amortisation period.

Thus lower aid inflow in the current fiscal year is unlikely to have a beneficial impact on the economy for the simple reason that it does not constitute lower indebtedness. On the contrary, it is expected to increase Pakistan's indebtedness. One can only hope that we can convince our international donors to extend more than 2 billion dollars concessional credit to Pakistan while we try to slash the deficit as that is what the economy requires today.

### Defense Cooperation With Bulgaria, Italy Planned

93AS0758B Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 18 Mar 93 p 4

[Text] Rawalpindi (PPA): Mir Hazar Khan Bajarani, federal minister for defense production, has said that he visited Bulgaria and Italy in order to find alternative sources for the purchase of defensive weapons and the conversion of Russian weapons and that his mission had proved very successful. The minister was on a 10-day tour of Bulgaria and Italy accompanied by a five member military mission. He was addressing a press conference on his return. He said that the prime minister of Bulgaria had assured him that defensive weapons and ammunition manufactured in Bulgaria would be sold to Pakistan and, technology transferred without any strings attached. In answer to a question, the minister said that because of the Pressler Amendment, the Government of Pakistan had been forced to seek alternative sources to fulfill its defense needs; nevertheless, Pakistan would continue its efforts to improve relations with the United States. The federal minister said that the purpose of his visit to Bulgaria was to study that country's capability in defense production and he also wanted to explore the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in matters of defense.

In regard to his trip to Italy, the minister said that Pakistan and Italy would sign an agreement this month under which the Pakistan Air Force would equip its F-7 planes with Italian manufactured air radar; this radar would greatly enhance the performance of F-7 planes.

### Submarine Purchase From France, Sweden, or China Planned

93AS0758A Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 15 Mar 93 p 12

[Text] Karachi, (PPA): The government of Pakistan has not as yet decided whether to purchase from France three submarines equipped with lethal weapons priced at \$70 million; so far, only preliminary talks have been held between Pakistani and French officials regarding the purchase of the submarines. At present, the Pakistan Navy has French submarines, which were purchased 20 years ago. According to informed sources, Sweden and China also have offered to sell submarines to Pakistan, and negotiations are in progress on the matter. Sources say that the decision to purchase submarines from France, Sweden, or China will be made in the near future. For the last few decades, Pakistan and France have been cooperating in matters related to defense. Pakistan Air Force has French made Mirage planes and recently Pakistan bought a number of helicopters and three minesweepers from France. One of these minesweepers was sent to Pakistan a few months ago and a second one is being built in France. A third minesweeper of the same kind will be constructed in Pakistan to fulfill the objective of technology transfer. Discussions are being held between Pakistani and French officials regarding the purchase by Pakistan of Mirage fighter planes. According to sources, Pakistani and French navies will hold joint maneuvers in the near future, and

arrangements for the event have been completed. At present, two French frigates are in Karachi port on a five-day goodwill mission.

### Trainer Aircraft Jointly Developed With China

93AS0757I Karachi DAWN in English 23 Mar 93 pp 1, 22

[Article by Ahmad Hasan Alvi: "Pakistan, China Make Trainer Aircraft"]

[Text] Rawalpindi, March 22: A jet trainer aircraft jointly manufactured by Pakistan and China has made its first test flight across the Karakoram range, Defence Production Minister, Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani said on Monday.

The aircraft named Karakoram-8 (K-8) designed and developed by Nanchang Aircraft Manufacturing Company and Pakistan's Aircraft Manufacturing Factory (AMF) Kamra, was flown from China to Pakistan on Friday, Bijarani told a Press conference here in his ministry.

"The successful completion of the joint venture is a stepping stone towards establishing an indigenous aviation industry in Pakistan," the minister said.

Terming this joint venture as one of the defence achievements, Mr Bijarani said the jet trainer would be displayed on Tuesday on the occasion of Pakistan Day parade.

Pakistan has a 25 per cent share in the development of the aircraft and China has 75 per cent share in the development of the aircraft, he added.

He said a final assembly line was being set up at the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex [PAC], Kamra to start manufacturing K-8 with locally fabricated parts by the end of 1994.

It was planned to achieve the capacity to manufacture the complete structure of the aircraft locally by 1998, Bijarani said.

The aircraft has a top speed of 907 km and is capable of providing basic, as well as advanced training including air-to-air and air-to-ground weapon delivery training, he said. The minister said Karakoram-8 had already attracted the attention of numerous potential customers in the international market.

AVM M. Yusaf Khan, Director General of Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, also told the newsmen that Aircraft was flown from China to Kamra by two Pakistani pilots.

This event, he said, in fact was the culmination of the "Herculean task" that started in 1986 with signing of the general agreement between PAC and CATIC [expansion

not given] of People's Republic of China to co-design, co-develop and co-produce a basic jet trainer.

"The aircraft is a reality today and is there for all to see. It signifies the eternal bonds of friendship between the two sides and is symbolic of the excellent understanding between Pakistan and China in the field of aviation," he said.

He said during the last six years, over 35 engineers, 70 technicians and two pilots have had extensive exposure in China on designing aircraft, designing and manufacturing toolings, parts production, assembling and testing its structure, its strength characteristics and finally flight testing prototype aircraft.

Director General said that the PAC manufacturing facilities had been qualified by the Chinese ministry of aviation on Feb 13 to undertake manufacture of K-8 components and subassemblies.

Pointing out the salient features of K-8 depicted into brochure provided to reporters, he said there was also a comparison with various basic jet trainers available in the world market at present.

"In its own category of basic jet trainers K-8 stands out in performance and it will sell well in the market. The K-8 has also been compared with MB339, HAWK 100 and L-39 which are in the category of advance trainers," he said.

Expressing confidence he added: "Our engineers and technicians are second to none in this field, it is the support of the government and availability of resources and of course the help of our Chinese friends which will, God willing, going to help us achieve the desired target of having an aviation industry of our own by the turn of the century."

The programme was initiated in August 1986, when need was felt for the development of a jet trainer to support the training programme of PLA [People's Liberation Army] Air Force, PAF [Pakistan Air Force] academy and other potential customers probing the aviation trainer market.

It was also contemplated during the development phase, that the present manufacturing capabilities of PAC Kamra would be gradually enhanced to facilitate the fabrication of the complete structure of the K-8 aircraft during the serial production phase.

A team from PAC visited China in May 1987, to finalise the technical and tactical requirement of the proposed trainer. The detailed discussions successfully culminated in definitisation of the parameter to enable the aircraft to conduct the basic as well the advanced training of the aircrew.

The project finally got underway in August 1987 when a nine-member Pakistani team along with scores of Chinese engineers started the initial design of the aircraft.



### Successes and Failures of Campaign Against Narcotics

93AS0759E Karachi AKHBAR-E-JAHAN in Urdu  
8 Mar 93 p 13

[Article by Faizan Arif: "Why Has the Campaign Against Narcotics Failed? The Number of Heroin Addicts Has Increased a Thousand Fold Over the Last 10 Years"]

[Text] Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has designated 1993 as the year of war against narcotics. The Punjab police started their actions on the first of January. The oath against narcotics in general and heroin in particular taken by the Bahawalpur division police officers in Police Lines Bahawalpur in front of the Punjab Police IG [Inspector General], Chaudhry Sardar Mohammad, on the first of January is beginning to show results. Last week, as a result of the efforts of Additional SP [Superintendent of Police], Dr. Tariq Khokar, Zartaj Khan, head of the heroin [trade] in the country, was arrested. He was in the business of smuggling large amounts of heroin from the Frontier province and selling it in Punjab, especially in the Bahawalpur division. Ten kilograms of heroin and large amounts of opium worth millions of rupees were found in the possession of Zartaj Khan and his companions.

The jihad for the eradication of heroin announced in Bahawalpur on the first of January, 1993, is yielding hopeful results. On the one hand, Bahawalpur police, under the leadership of their officers Rafiq Haidar DIG [Deputy Inspector General]; Shahid Iqbal SSP [Senior Superintendent of Police] Bahawalpur; Dr. Tariq Khokar Additional SP [Superintendent of Police]; and Hussain Shah DSP [Deputy Superintendent of Police] are waging a war against the shipment and sale of heroin, while on the other hand, welfare organizations, led by Deputy Commissioner Bahawalpur Javed Iqbal Awan and ADCG [Additional Deputy Commissioner General] Dr. Manzar Hiyat are busy awakening moral and social awareness among youth against the abomination of heroin. Two centers are active in the Victoria Hospital and the Police Lines in Bahawalpur helping heroin addicts overcome their addiction; Dr. Salahuddin Babar and Dr. Ishtiaq Naqvi respectively are in charge of these centers. Dozens of individuals have been cured of their addiction in these centers and have started new lives. The Police Lines Bahawalpur center under the direction of Dr. Ishtiaq Naqvi is doing exemplary work in restoring indigent addicts to normal life. At this center, poor addicts are given treatment as well as free lodging and food. In view of the speed with which the poison of heroin is entering our society and creating havoc, practical measures are needed on a social scale. Most important of all is ending heroin production and availability, for if there is a hole in a canoe, the solution of the problem is not to bail out the water as it continues to rise, but to plug the hole. It is no doubt important to restore heroin addicts to health and to create social awareness of the problem in the young; but in order to

put an end to this curse, it is necessary to plug the holes through which heroin infiltrates into society.

Recently, in a press briefing in the Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital's center for the control of narcotics and recovery of addicts, the doctor in charge Salahuddin Babar explained the successes of the center to the journalists. He said that the new generation should avoid taking the first puff of the abomination, heroin, because even one puff makes it difficult to prevent addiction. He said that parents should pay special attention to their children's activities, hobbies, and companions; that in view of the dangers to which the young were being exposed, it was the first responsibility of the parents to protect their children and to train them. Dr. Salahuddin Babar said that a model center consisting of 10 beds was functioning in the Victoria Hospital where heroin addicts are not only treated but also given moral, religious, and psychological training. He said that the basic reasons for the spread of heroin addiction in the country are the availability of drugs, bad environment, and lack of moral and religious education; that was the reason why in 1981, only five addicts were admitted to the hospital for treatment, whereas in 1992 the number of heroin addicts admitted to the center rose to 7,430. He said that the center had 90 percent success in the treatment of addicts, but that regrettably, after leaving the center free of addiction, these individuals again became exposed to the wiles of drug dealers and their wrong environment caused them to return to drugs. Dr. Salahuddin said that from 1981 to 1992, 16,745 patients were admitted to the center for narcotics control, out of whom 9,400 individuals were heroin addicts. He emphasized the need for the establishment of workshops on a wide scale to end drug addiction. He said that people from all schools of thought should be invited to take part in these workshops and to offer concrete suggestions for ending heroin addiction; the suggestions should then be put in practicable form and sent to the government, so as to save the future generations from this white poison. Dr. Sher Mohammad, director of the drug control department and medical superintendent of the Victoria Hospital spoke to the journalists and said that speedy measures to eradicate heroin are needed to save the new generation, which is wandering in the dark alleys of heroin addiction; if the nation fails to pay attention to this serious situation, its future will be in jeopardy. He said that journalists and the media should play their part, for only the media can use psychological means to warn the new generation of the dangers of the situation.

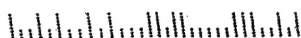
Last week individuals working under the auspices of the Al Fateh Youth Welfare Society held a special reception for recovered heroin addicts in the Al Fateh narcotics control hospital; ADCB [expansion not given] Dr. Manzar Hiyat was the guest of honor. Addressing the guests, he said that patriotic citizens should help the government in controlling the use of drugs in order to save the new generation from an uncertain future. He added that by participating in the jihad against drugs, youth of the Al Fateh Youth Welfare Society are playing a commendable role in the eradication of this disease.

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